

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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EMA SESSION CONTINUES IN BUCHAREST

## 4 Nov Proceedings

AU041921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/11/1986 -- The words of the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance continued in Bucharest on Tuesday.

The following took the floor during the debates: Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, Yo Chi Cong, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Vietnam.

In their addresses, the speakers referred to the results of the negotiations between central planning bodies for the 1986-1990 five-year period and to the draft programme of work of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance for 1987 - 1988.

In the afternoon, the heads of the delegations of the CMEA member countries met to exchange views on the first results of the implementation of the Complex Programme of Technico-Scientific Progress of the CMEA Countries Until 2000.

The works continue.

## Afghan Speech

LD050705 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0512 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 4, BAKHTAR -- Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who headed the Afghan delegation to the 42nd session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in Bucharest in his speech delivered at the session appreciated the economic and cultural cooperation extended to the DRA by CMEA member countries. He has also presented to the session the proposal of the DRA concerning the establishment of a joint commission and the consolidation of economic relations of the council with the member countries.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers in his speech (?expressed heartfelt) appreciation of the all-sided fraternal aids rendered by the member countries of the CMEA to the DRA.

He supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union which were formulated in the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the summit talks of Reykjavik and other declarations of that country.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand also had friendly meetings with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a cordial atmosphere.

## Hungarian Address

LD050949 Budapest MTI in English 0725 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, November 5 (MTI) -- The delegations discussed the report on the coordination of national economic plans for 1986-1990, the integration plan for the period and the first results of the implementation of the CMEA Countries' Complex Programme for Scientific-Technical Development Until 2000.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, addressed the session.

He recalled that improving dynamism and economic efficiency is an important target for CMEA countries. To achieve this end, changing demands and world economic processes should be taken into consideration during planning cooperation, and plan coordination should become a continuous activity. The greatest reserves are in the acceleration of development in cooperation, and the extension of international production specialization and cooperation, stated Gyorgy Lazar.

Direct relations of enterprises and research institutions play an increasing role in the cooperation of CMEA countries. It can significantly contribute to the reciprocally advantageous extension of the exchange of goods. The Hungarian economy has already created the economic and legal conditions of this type of cooperation. If necessary, they will be completed by new ones. Gyorgy Lazar pointed out that, in order to develop new and advanced forms of cooperation, up to date exchange and credit systems should be worked out that would provide comprehensive accounts and establish interests in achieving clearing surplus.

Gyorgy Lazar was of the opinion that in the course of coordinating and extending the exchange of goods, the member states should form their export structure in accordance with their economic potentials, instead of establishing balance in each group of foods. It would also contribute to improve economic dynamism.

On the CEMA countries' complex programme for scientific-technical development until 2000, Gyorgy Lazar stated that it is an effective means of accelerating technical development. The Hungarian party has already urged that the member states should estimate the expected technical-economic results, and the targets and responsibility of each participating enterprise could be recorded in contract accordingly. Thereby the introduction of the results of scientific-technical research could also be accelerated.

Participating in the complex programme is included in the Hungarian medium-term research-development programme and, in accordance with its potentials, Hungary will take part in the implementation of targets, stressed the Hungarian prime minister.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, signed an agreement on the direct cooperation of enterprises and the establishment of joint ventures. The Soviet party signed similar bilateral agreements with the heads of the Bulgarian, GDR and Czechoslovak delegations.

## Cuban Speech

FL041515 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State and Ministers, has stated that capitalism is showing a shaky image while socialism is advancing on a certain path, that of the future.

Addressing the evening session of the 42d CEMA meeting being held in Bucharest, Romania, the Cuban leader asserted that despite the serious international situation, socialist countries are making great strides in all economic and social sectors. Referring to the Executive Committee's report on CEMA activities conducted between the 40th and 42d sessions, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the growth data of the gross national product and national income of socialist countries show a very different picture than from that of the wobbling capitalism.

He also talked about the recently-held USSR-U.S. summit meeting and highly valued the Soviet proposals aimed at the total elimination of the nuclear threat.

SRV Address

OW041657 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 4 -- Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the opening on Nov 3 of the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) currently held in Bucharest (Romania).

Regarding the present international situation, the head of the Vietnamese delegation said: "In this decisive point of history, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam once again reiterate their determination to stand side by side with the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and socialism, as well as the fight to foil the U.S. imperialists' Asian-Pacific strategy, and try their utmost to preserve peace, security and cooperation in Asia making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

"A decisive factor for the victory of socialism over the serious challenge on the world-wide scale of capitalism is to increase the all-sided strength of the Soviet Union and of the entire socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay."

On Vietnam, Vo Chi Cong said: "We are preparing for the coming 6th party congress. This congress is aimed at concretizing the party's line, as expounded in its 4th and 5th congresses, and defining the tasks for the remaining years of the first stage of the transitional period to socialism.

"Over the past 11 years since the liberation of South Vietnam, our people, overcoming untold difficulties and trials, have recorded important successes in socialist construction and national defence, and in fulfilling their internationalist obligation toward the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea."

Noting the new development, both in scope and in form, of Vietnam's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Vo Chi Cong said:

"Realities in Vietnam prove that Vietnam's advance to socialism cannot be separated from the assistance and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, in which the Soviet Union plays the decisive role."

The Vietnamese head delegate expressed sincere and profound thanks to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their great, generous, noble, internationalist assistance for Vietnam in its cause of gaining independence, rehabilitating and developing economy, and defending the country over the past decades. He also expressed profound gratitude to the valuable assistance of the other fraternal socialist countries.

The Vietnamese head delegate asked the council to work out a long-term general program to help, and cooperate with Vietnam up to the year 2000.

"Vietnam will do its best to closely unite with the Soviet Union, and cooperate in all domains with the other socialist countries. That is the unshakable fundamental, strategy of the Vietnamese party and state, and an important guarantee for the Vietnamese people to tap their natural resources in service of national construction and defence and to fulfil their commitment to consolidate and strengthen the socialist community in the world", Vo Chi Cong concluded.

#### Dascalescu Speech

AU042002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/11/1986 -- Taking the floor at the forty-second CMEA session in Bucharest, the Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, underscored the growing role of the manifold economic, technical and scientific cooperation among CMEA countries in the attainment of their economic and social development goals, in the implementation of the decisions of the economic summit conference that provided the broad framework for a stronger mutual cooperation, for the development and diversification of commercial exchanges and for the joint settlement of economic problems of great importance.

Outlining the major achievements of the Romanian economy in the period from 1981 to 1985, the speaker showed them to be due to the Romanian nation's own effort, as well as to Romania's economic relations with other states, to a good extent. Close cooperation with CMEA countries, with all the socialist countries has always been central in our country's foreign economic relations, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu said.

The speaker showed that Romania was making efforts to improve CMEA cooperation in order to meet to an ever greater extent the demands of the national economies for energy and raw materials, machinery and equipment, and other products, that it took action to a better production specialization and structure of labour division among the organization's member countries so as to better reflect the potential of the national economies, use the production units at capacity and make the most of the industrial potential of each country, contribute to a higher efficiency of social labour. Romania attaches great importance to the completion on time and in the best possible conditions on the cooperation ventures agreed upon under the complex programme for technical and scientific progress, to its undelayed implementation.

Stressing that Romania attached great importance to the negotiations that the central planning bodies conducted for the period 1986-1990, the speaker said: Highly significant for the resolution of the major questions were the meetings between the RCP General Secretary and President of the Republic Nicolae Ceausescu, and other CMEA state and party leaders. Long-term economic, technical and scientific cooperation programmes were signed on those occasions, and many understandings were made that had a strong impact on cooperation in production and production specialization during the current five-year period and beyond, until the year 2000, to put in place conditions for a continuing growth of our country's trade with the other council member countries.

The negotiations for the 1986-1990 period provided for an almost 46 percent rise in the volume of goods exchanges, with the Soviet Union holding a major place. Significant rises are planned in the mutual exchanges of products of the machine-building industry. As far as our trade with the Soviet Union is concerned, the central planning bodies in both countries are now working to increase its volume, in line with the summit agreement.

Showing that Romania assesses the work for the implementation of the economic summit's decisions as positive, Constantin Dascalescu said that his country was concerned to best implement all the understandings that were reached.

Noting that the talks of the central planning bodies for the five years spanning 1986-1990 could not fully solve with joint efforts the major problems of the present growth on the national economies -- at least as far as Romania is concerned -- particularly those concerning the fulfillment of the fuel, energy and raw materials demands, the development of production specialisation and cooperation in production and a better utilization of the existing units, technological independence from costly imports payable in convertible currency, the speaker said: These are the reasons that make the Romanian party and state believe that firm action is required to find joint solutions to the outstanding problems and end the arrears. We think first of all of the energy and raw materials problems. Through a mobilization of our own resources and an intensification of mutual cooperation, this very important problem can be solved for all CMEA countries, in agreement with what was established at the economic summit.

Showing that, to attain that aim the council member countries pledged to take steps for a growing cooperation in the production and mutual deliveries of fuel, energy and raw materials, as well as a package of actions for a wise use of the existing resources and their saving Constantin Dascalescu showed that understanding to fully retain its topical character, and its implementation to be a basic line of action for the growth of CMEA cooperation and collaboration. Furthermore, action should be taken so that mutual deliveries made within the framework of economic cooperation fully meet the demands for machinery, equipment and materials, and to renounce imports payable in convertible currency for projects that are made with joint efforts. With the industrial, technical and scientific potential that our countries have, this is fully possible.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's speech covered the resolution of pricing problems in the economic relations among CMEA countries. He also emphasised the priority that his country gives to production specialization, first of all in machine-building, showing that, by virtue of previously made decisions, work should be speeded up to draft long-range programmes for the development of production specialization and cooperation in production until the year 2000 in machine-building, radio engineering and electronics as well as in the chemical industry so that these draft programmes could be put before the 1987 CMEA session, for consideration.

A better place in the interantional socialist division of labour should be given to the less developed economic countries and ensure full use of their workforce and industrial potential, said the speaker adding that accords and conventions should be made for a longer period of time, of more than five years, to regulate all mutual cooperation problems related to the manufacture and delivery of production, and to ensure a continuing intensive growth of mutual cooperation. In reference to the draft "Programme for the Construction of Nuclear Power and Nuclear Co-Generating Plants in the CMEA Countries Until the Year 2000, Which Considers the Possibilities To Supply the Member Countries With the Necessary Nuclear Fuel and Equipment", the head of the Romanian delegation showed that Romania was interested in further expanding cooperation in this field, taking a greater part in cooperation for the production of machinery and equipment for nuclear stations, including the construction of nuclear plants on the territory of the USSR and other countries. Withu its nuclear programme due to be revised in light of the energy demands and the greater safeguards for the building of nuclear plants, Romania will make bilateral agreements on the specific volumes of nuclear plant construction as part of mutual cooperation, the speaker said.

On cooperation in science and technology, the speaker showd that the manysided and steadfast development of the national economy, of Romanian science and technology not only enabled but also required a continuing growth of the country's economic, scientific and technological ties with other countries. Cooperation with the socialist countries, both bilateral and multilateral, holds a major part in these ties.

Announcing that at the end of October the Romanian bodies and organizations signed a good number of cooperation documents, Constantin Dascalescu said that many more are to be considered and signed. We wish to underscore the contribution of CMEA bodies and international economic organizations of its member countries to the drafting and adoption of cooperation documents on complex programme items. Further referring to the main aspects of technical-scientific cooperation that should concentrate the attention of CMEA bodies, the speaker said that conditions should be provided for the participation of all interested research and production units in the member countries in the development of the agreed topics, by way of work plans and contract-agreements, chiefly multilateral. We stand for wider scope to be given to democratic principles in CMEA activities. Starting from the decisions that were adopted, CMEA work should chiefly be aimed at the resolution of cooperation problems in the sphere of material production, avoid unjustified duplicate work, simplify organizational structures, check the tendency toward body and meeting proliferation. International economic organizations to be created in future should set their activity on economic self-management from the outset, the speaker said.

Stating the Romanian delegation's accord with the documents that are considered, the speaker concluded: "We assure you that we will do all we can to increase the efficiency of CMEA cooperation so that it may make a greater contribution to the strong development of each economy, to the fulfillment of the national programmes for a higher material and spiritual well-being adopted by the congresses of the Communist and worker parties in our countries.

#### Ceausescu Receives Delegations

AU042111 Bucharest ACERPRES in English 2020 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES 4/11/1986 -- On Tuesday, November 4, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received the governmental delegations attending the 42nd meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance session, under way in Bucharest.

On behalf of the party and state leaders of the countries that are represented to the Bucharest meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a warm comradely salute as well as wishes of good health and further successes in his whole activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that the party and state leaders be conveyed his warm salute as well as the best wishes.

At the beginning of the interview, Nicolae Ceausescu greeted on behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership and on his own behalf, all the participants in the current CMEA session meeting and wished that its proceedings concluded with the best results.

Next, Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, took the floor.

In the end, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech which was followed with keen interest by all those present.

#### More on Meeting

LD050851 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The participants in the 42d CEMA session taking place in Bucharest were received by Nicolae Ceausescu today. During the meeting, the Romanian leader was informed about the deliberations. Social stress was laid on the problems of implementing the Comprehensive Scientific-Technical Program of the CEMA States up to the Year 2000. The vital need for closer cooperation between the CEMA states was underscored.

The significance of CEMA -- and therefore of the council's 42d session -- for Poland stems from the share of the socialist states in our cooperation with foreign countries. This share, in accordance with the resolution of the 10th party congress, will increase. The rate at which our country develops therefore depends greatly on how the Polish economy's cooperation with the CEMA member-states shapes up. All the socialist states, in their 5-year and long-term plans, have recognized an improvement in management efficiency as the chief carrier of progress. This improvement is conditional on the use in production of more efficient techniques and technology.

However, as is being stressed in Bucharest, the rate of introduction of scientific and technical advances into production is unsatisfactory. The main reason for the agreements concluded being implemented behind schedule lies in CEMA's very bureaucratic organizational structures. The council's economic and financial mechanisms are still imperfect. Matters concerning enterprises are still too often discussed at the ministerial level. There are no formal reasons why all this cannot be streamlined. Such decisions are already being made. The results of Premier Ryzhkov's recent visit to Poland bear witness to this, for example. Direct cooperation between industrial and commercial enterprises, the creation of joint production and scientific research organizations -- this is the way to the real integration of the socialist states' economies. Only joint activities can yield better results.

## Ceausescu Speech

AU050840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0307 GMT 5 Nov 86

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech on Receiving the Delegations to CMEA Session" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/11/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu began his speech by expressing the full satisfaction of Romania's party and state leadership for the current Bucharest CMEA session's positive results.

The session agenda, he said, provided the framework for a broad exchange of opinions as well as for the discussion of questions of mutual interest -- the improvement of CMEA activity, the growing cooperation between the organization's member countries.

We believe, Nicolae Ceausescu said, that each country can successfully implement its development plan and that, overall, our countries can considerably increase their economic potential, have outstanding technical and scientific achievements and important results in the improvement of the living standards of our peoples -- material as well as spiritual. This will also significantly enhance the prestige of socialism, of the socialist countries, contribute to general progress, to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The RCP and Romanian state leader went on to say: We certainly have good results in CMEA cooperation. But there are also questions that must be improved in order to raise CMEA efficiency. We would like CMEA to better fulfill in future its role in production specialization and cooperation in production, to better use the material base of the socialist countries as a prerequisite for the attainment of its goals. We all share the opinion that, in the new development stage, science, technology, the advances in science and technology are a major factor of implementation of our development programmes, of assertion of the might and superiority of the socialist society. Such programmes have been made in each country, and we have a joint programme in that respect. We are only at the beginning, but we take the view that we must work so that cooperation between our countries be set on the latest advances in science and technology, in all fields. This calls for an intensification of cooperation, for a better performance of research and development work, so that in this five-year plan science and technology should be given a greater role, mark a change in the quality and performance of our work. We must end a certain arrear in some domains, and make our CMEA countries promoters of the latest gains in science and technology, in all areas. I believe research in our countries in all fields is a force that can attain this highly significant target within a short time.

It is our duty to our peoples, to the very cause of socialism, to work so as to prove the might and superiority of socialism in all domains, in science and technology too.

There are a series of economic and financial problems [that] a long enough experience helps us to deal with. But there are other things as well which must be improved and bettered, starting with the transferable rouble, what it means, what place and exchange rate it has, what is the system of price formation in CMEA.

In all our countries, in our parties' congresses, heavy stress fell on the problems of material and moral incentives but mostly on material incentives -- on the improvement of the system of relations in each state, including remuneration and material incentives for the masses. But the question of material incentives by means of a fine CMEA cooperation, specialization and collaboration is of special importance -- and I believe that one of the problems of improving the CMEA activity, and raising its efficiency is to find ways and means to improve these incentives in the economic and technico-scientific collaboration of our countries.

We all speak of modernization, of reforms, but let [us] start reforming the CMEA too. This is a must for a smooth run of activities, for strengthening collaboration and increasing the CMEA role.

As for Romania, it wishes to take an active part in the settlement of all these problems of mutual interest. We want to develop broad relations, in all domains, with all CMEA member countries or countries which take part in CMEA activities and bilaterally. We want to take an active part in the joint settlement of a series of CMEA problems, as we want -- and work -- to develop the relations with all the socialist countries, also with those which are not CMEA members as the interest of all socialist countries is to develop a broad collaboration.

Showing that in this five-year period Romania set to achieve a qualitative change in its entire activity, the RCP general secretary said inter alia:

We also adopted programmes for the improvement of managerial activities. The firm application and strengthening of the socialist principles are behind their fulfilment, with socialist ownership as the primordial factor for the implementation of programmes and for the successful construction of socialism and communism.

Nicolae Ceausescu reminded that Romania continued to earmark around thirty per cent of its national income for development, because it takes the view that economic and social progress is impossible in the absence of accumulation and of proper development funds. It adopted special programmes for the modernization of technologies, for the assertion of self-management and self-financing, and gave full scope for development to the democratic forms of economic management. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that exchanges of opinions should be stepped up and so should cooperation between economic bodies in CMEA countries as a basis for broad cooperation in various areas.

We also duly consider the question of the direct contacts he said, on the basis of cooperation in production or various other fields and production specialization, and any other forms of cooperation that meet the need for a stepped-up economic and social growth, for progress in each country and in all socialist countries, and for the growing prestige of socialism in general.

Our opinion is that, in all this activity, we must always strive to achieve a powerful growth, a relative levelling-up of our countries' development.

The lag behind of one country or another, said the speaker, cannot but negatively reflect on overall development.

In reference to the decisions that the current CMEA session made, the president of Romania wished them to bring an improvement in all activities before long.

It is true, said Nicolae Ceausescu that the general secretaries of the parties in the CMEA countries will meet in Moscow in a few days time. I hope the decisions that the current Bucharest CMEA session will adopt will give the general secretaries cause to assess its results as good and congratulate its participants.

Further showing that the CMEA session debate also covered some international questions, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: The world situation continues to be very serious. Many problems have accumulated. Nuclear tests have continued in the United States of America this year, and new nuclear weapons, new arms have accumulated.

The Iceland meeting ended in no concrete accord, although a wide range of issues was discussed and Comrade Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union put forth a programme to solve a few outstanding problems, including Europe's medium-range missiles.

There was a measure of agreement and significant steps were taken on some questions that were discussed. We hold the view that what was achieved in Iceland should be the starting point for concrete, real nuclear and general disarmament agreements.

In our opinion -- I refer to the countries in Europe, to the CSCE countries, to all European countries -- everything possible should be done for an early agreement on nuclear missiles in Europe, on their elimination.

Our view is that this matter should not be taken as part of a package, but be treated separately. Many understandings have been reached on this question and the points of view are very close. The European countries are equally interested in an accord, they wish and insist that agreement on that question be reached as soon as possible.

The CMEA countries -- which are also members of the Warsaw Pact -- decided in Budapest to cut conventional arms by 25 per cent.

We shall have to be more active in this respect too, for besides economic problems, governments are also responsible for, and play an important role in the implementation of our parties and states' general collaboration development and disarmament policies.

Discussing problems of the socioeconomic progress, of the implementation of vast socio-economic development programmes, we cannot help discussing about how to work to solve grave world problems, the disarmament problems first of all.

We reached the conclusion that we could not fulfill the programme we set to ourselves -- and I believe that no socialist country or other state could fulfill their socioeconomic programmes in good conditions -- unless we pass to disarmament, we put an end to the arms race.

As this is a CEMA session -- Nicolae Ceausescu went on -- we take the view that we should be more concerned about underdevelopment issues, the situation of the developing countries, the problems of the new world economic order. Our countries have links with almost all the developing countries, know well these problems and know that the settlement of underdevelopment issues and the new world economic order are factors of utmost importance for the world economic situation, for the progress of our countries and for general socio-economic development included.

Of course, we ought to develop relations with developed capitalist countries, to take an active part in the work division of labour. We must do this on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, in consideration of the ever growing interdependence of various economic systems in the world economy.

As a matter of fact, the disarmament and international collaboration policy also implies economic and technical-scientific collaboration between all states, whatever their social system.

We would like to attach due attention to all those questions in CMEA activity.

In Moscow we also intend to make an exchange of opinions -- at least we agreed on that in Budapest -- on the development of socialist construction in our countries and on the various modernization and reform measures that are adopted in one country or another. We believe such an exchange of views is really necessary, because, in one way or another, all our countries have reached the conclusion that we have attained a development stage in which we must give up some obsolete practices and things, which are no longer up to the current stage, to the gains of modern science and technology. Let us adopt new forms of economic management and relations, starting however from the need to consolidate and firmly assert the socialist principles in all areas.

In my opinion, the problems facing us -- and I believe we ought to discuss them in CMEA -- are related to improving activities. Naturally, each country independently adopts its own measures. In no way should it be understood that we would intend to accept interference in the affairs of one country or another -- we too are against it and we shall not do such a thing. Nevertheless, an interchange of opinions and the discussion of theoretic problems, of the very ways of our future development are a must. We must exchange views on what socialism will be like, on what our countries will be like in the year 2000. Obviously, the socialism of the year 2000 will no longer bear resemblance to that of the eighties. Yet it must be a socialism of better performance, a more human and democratic socialism, with a higher economic efficiency, to prove that it is the only way for mankind to build a more dignified life for itself, liquidate unemployment, all kinds of inequalities and guarantee full equality among all nations, among all workers.

Concluding his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's wish to actively participate in CMEA activity, in the development of collaboration in all fields.

#### Poles on Nuclear Power

LD050935 Warsaw PAP in English 0705 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, Nov. 4 -- A draft program for building nuclear power plants and heat and power generating plants in the CMEA countries till the year 2000 was discussed today, the second day of the debates of the 42nd CMEA session held here. Plans concerning Poland envisage the starting up of units of nuclear power plants with their power totalling 7,760 megawatts.

PAP reporters asked member of the Polish delegation to the 42nd CMEA session, Government Plenipotentiary for the Development of Nuclear Power Industry and Vice-Minister of Mining and Power Industry Jerzy Bijak, to characterize the exchange of views here on this subject.

He said that all delegations were of an opinion that member countries made considerable progress in developing nuclear power industry. First facilities were built in these countries due to using the Soviet Union's production potential and experiences in this area. The present stage requires that the remaining states should master development and production of the necessary machine and plant. An appropriate division of tasks was made in 1979 when an agreement on multi-lateral international specialization and coproduction and mutual supplies of installations for nuclear power plants was reached. Plans for building various facilities in individual CMEA countries and offers for the production of definite machine and plant were then drawn up.

Experiences from the period that has passed since the reaching of the agreement show that there was excessive optimism as regards both these questions, Bijak said. To a too small an extent, these plans considered the fact how very complex projects nuclear plants were. Also, the level of requirements made by them upon metallurgy and producers of sub-assemblies and small parts for the needs of nuclear power plants was underestimated.

Experiences from 1981-1985 caused the current view on problems of nuclear power plants to be a more realistic one. It is known that one should lay stress primarily on preparing and developing industrial production for the needs of power plants. One should also upgrade the instruments of coordinating works of a CMEA organ dealing with this subject.

In contemporary times, there is no alternative to the development of nuclear power plants. This concerns also Poland, but this is an area demanding the greatest and rigorous observance of qualitative requirements and discipline in production and construction on all stages, from localization, designing, production of machine and plant, building the facility and its exploitation.

Strougal, Ryzhkov Sign Accord

LD041616 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Romania -- In Bucharest today Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a bilateral intergovernmental agreement on the development of direct production and scientific-technological relations between economic organizations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR and on setting up joint enterprises, international cooperatives, and organizations. The aim of these forms of cooperation, anchored in the agreement, is speeding up scientific-technological progress and its consistent implementation in the cycle of development, production, and use, which should contribute significantly toward speeding up the development of selected production fields.

CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MEETING ENDS 31 OCT

LD011824 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Nov -- The CMEA Standing Committee for the Chemical Industry ended its four-day debates in Dubrovnik on Friday. The meeting was attended by Polish delegation headed by Minister of the Chemical and Light Industries Edward Grzywa. During its debates, the committee evaluated the state of implementation of the complex programme of technological progress in the chemical industry.

In the course of the meeting, Minister Grzywa met with Soviet Minister of the Chemical Industry Yuriy Bepalov and with GDR Minister of the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky. Minister Grzywa discussed with his counterparts the question of increasing mutually beneficial economic cooperation till the year 1990.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SPEAK AT VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Address by Romania's Totu

AU042056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0059 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Romania's Position at the Vienna Meeting as Set Forth by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu"  
-- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/11/1986 -- As he put forward Romania's position, the assessments and considerations of the Romanian president with regard to the main issues on the meeting's agenda, the Romanian minister first underscored that his country attached a great importance to the Vienna meeting, which has a special role to play in rallying the forces that work for detente, disarmament and peace.

Characterizing the post-Helsinki process, the speaker reiterated the initiatives and proposals Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu advanced for the achievement of security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, stressing that Romania had been one of the countries that worked for the initiation, proper preparation and successful unfolding of the Helsinki Conference.

The Romanian minister drew attention to the fact that a tendency had become increasingly manifest to implement in a distorted manner the Helsinki Final Act, by disregarding such extremely important provisions as real disarmament measures, in particular in the nuclear field, as well as the free and unhindered development of economic, technical and scientific relations. Moreover, he pointed out, there has been a return to revitalizing bloc policies. Still, in the opinion of Romania, for the sake of the present and the future of Europe, action must be taken in order to develop a new unity, based on respect for the diversity of social systems and on the common interests to guarantee the peoples of the continent independence, economic and social development, welfare and peace. In a reference to the Soviet-US summit meeting held last month in Iceland, the speaker emphasized:

Starting from what is known, certain conclusions may be drawn for the future. The first is that, through negotiations conducted with the wish to reach an understanding, it is possible to arrive at adequate agreements on the most complicated problems, including the elimination of nuclear weapons, the achievement of conventional disarmament and the implementation of a peace policy. Secondly, bearing in mind that, in the course of many years, a considerable amount of mistrust has piled up, many of the problems confronting mankind cannot be solved in a short period of time and by a general approach. The third conclusion is that a new approach to world problems is imperative and, primarily, to the question of nuclear weapons. All nuclear states must give up the obsolete conception whereby nuclear weapons are apt to strengthen the defense capability and security and contribute to the maintenance of peace in the world. At the same time, it is imperative that all states and peoples should take an active part in the settlement of those problems. In context, he showed that, given the current world balance of forces, in which the United States and the Soviet Union play an overwhelming role, the states of the continent, a united Europe, can make a paramount contribution to the settlement of the complex issues of international life.

Europe should assume the responsibility and act with all its strength for the settlement of the grave problems facing the continent and the world at large, and the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries should [words indistinct] from the continent.

As to the elimination of the intermediate range missiles from Europe, Romania believes that negotiations should be continued and intensified in order to arrive at an appropriate agreement as soon as possible, all the more so as positions are quite close.

Stressing the significance of the conclusion of a general agreement on a total nuclear-test ban and, for that purpose, of the beginning of negotiations with the participation of all nuclear states for the halting of nuclear tests and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, Ioan Totu said: Romania urges the United States of America to give up the so-called "Star Wars" programme, which actually increases insecurity, and the danger of a nuclear war and leads to the extension of the arms race to outer space.

Romania believes it necessary that cuts should be made in conventional weapons as well, so as to achieve an at least 50-percent reduction of arms, troops and military spending by the year 2000. To attain that goal, we believe that the two sides should start, negotiations in the shortest possible time, with the participation of all European countries.

In view of the need to implement effective disarmament measures, Ioan Totu recalled, Romania has decided to unilaterally reduce, as of this year, its troops, arms and military spending by five per cent.

Romania's president sent messages to all the heads of state and government in Europe, the USA and Canada urging each of the respective states to reduce by five percent their arms, troops and military expenditure. The application of such a measure would demonstrate the will of each nation to do its utmost in order to diminish tension and the danger of war, and to advance the cause of disarmament and peace.

Like all states, Ioan Totu further stressed, Romania greatly values the positive results of the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe. It would be most important that the present meeting should decide to convene the second stage of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament and define a mandate allowing it to consider and negotiate effective disarmament measures, including those put forward by Romania regarding arms, troops and military expenditure reductions; the dismantling of foreign military bases and the withdrawal of troops from other states' territories.

Romania, the speaker pointed out, stands for the successful conclusion of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops in Central Europe at the earliest possible date. He showed that a reduction, even symbolic, in troops and arms would be of great political significance.

Considering that the questions relating to disarmament and security should be given a central place in the proceedings of the meeting, Romania believes it necessary to set up a working body that should identify solutions, based on consensus, conducive at the earliest possible beginning of negotiations on effective disarmament measures on the continent, the speaker emphasised.

The creation of a zone of peace and good neighborliness in the Balkans, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and of foreign military bases, as well as the creation of similar zones in central and northern Europe, would make a major contribution to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe, to the consolidation of peace and to confidence building.

The foremost interests of peoples and international peace and security call for an end to conflicts and military actions, for a passage to solving hotbeds of tension and conflicts exclusively through negotiations, and, to that effect, for a growing contribution of the European states, the speaker further said, showing that the expansion and diversification of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, are a sine-qua-non within the CSCE process, for security and confidence building, for the progress of each nation and for economic and social development.

It would be in everybody's interest if the present meeting adopted effective pledges and measures aimed at stimulating commercial ties and economic cooperation, encouraging countertrade, the growth of industrial cooperation, including cooperation in third markets, the expansion of collaboration in science and technology, in the development of new technologies. Along this line, Romania proposes the convening of a European meeting at an expert level to consider and establish new measures and forms of cooperation for the development of technical and scientific exchanges, the expansion of transfer of technology and the guarantee of unrestricted access to the gains of modern science and technology. At the same time, Romania is for the convening of a conference of the participating states devoted to the economic problems of the continent, as well as for a greater involvement of European countries in environmental protection, including the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes by all states, in full safety.

Romania is for Europe's growing contribution to eliminating underdevelopment, to a global settlement of the foreign debt problem and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the development of cultural, artistic and scientific exchanges, of human contacts with the European states, with all the states of the world, the speaker pointed out.

Showing that today more than ever before culture is both a premise and a consequence of peace, the Romanian minister stressed that his country stated and would take concrete steps for the continued development and diversification of cultural, artistic and scientific exchanges and of human contacts.

Romania believes that human rights begin with the guarantee of the fundamental right to peace, to life, with guaranteed employment and a wide access of all citizens to education, culture and science, to health care. Of particular importance is the implementation of the unhindered participation of the people, without distinction as to their nationality, in the management of the whole society, in working out and carrying through the home and foreign policy of the state, Ioan Totu underscored.

Romania is the advocate of a free exchange of ideas and information between all countries, which should serve progress, collaboration, the cause of peace and friendship. However, Romania deems it in the interest of each country to fight phenomena which are noxious to the sound development of peoples, particularly the young generation, such as the propagation of hatred and violence towards man, of neofascist, revanchist and revisionist conceptions, the apology of crime, pornography and drug addiction. Showing that certain circles, interested in maintaining tension, are directly encouraging various disinformation activities which run counter to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, the speaker warned that such an interpretation of the Final Act provisions is detrimental to the atmosphere of confidence, friendship and mutual respect, to the cause of detente and security in Europe.

A strong and positive influence would be exerted if, when debating these problems in our meeting, the participants displayed a political will, a desire to work together and to make a realistic approach, and emphasis were placed on what is positive, starting from the necessity that the growth of cultural-scientific ties and human contacts should serve better mutual knowledge, the development of collaboration and friendship among peoples, the Romanian minister stated.

In concluding, Ioan Totu expressed his hope and confidence that this new and important all-European meeting would go down as a moment of major significance in the life of the peoples of the continent.

Speech by SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD050548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vienna, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- "The present international situation is cause for concern. There is no visible progress in resolving existing crisis hotbeds, and new ones are being added to them. The arms race is continuing, particularly in Europe. Every breakthrough in perfecting the destructive power of weaponry brings about an escalation of the arms race."

This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at today's session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which has begun work in Vienna, in the presence of the representatives of 35 European countries, the United States, and Canada.

Continuing his speech, Dizdarevic said:

"International economic relations are in a deep crisis. The position of the developing countries is worsening, including the developing countries in the southern part of Europe and the region of the Mediterranean. There is no substantive dialogue between the North and the South, even though it is clear that without such a dialogue there can be no real and long-term solutions to the existing problems in the area of international economic relations.

Europe, naturally, is not and cannot be spared the effect of such developments in international relations. Likewise, its contribution to overcoming the existing problems cannot and must not be lacking.

There is a certain amount of encouragement in trends which are raising hopes and providing a stimulant for constructive actions. There are more frequent contacts between the United States and USSR and talks are being held on disarmament and other questions which are burdening international relations and threatening peace and security in Europe and in the world at large. It appears, however, that because of the deeply rooted mistrust the transition from confrontation to negotiations and concluding agreements is difficult and slow. Specific agreements were not achieved in Reykjavik, but the fact remains that far-reaching proposals on disarmament were examined. The door has been left open for a continuation of the dialogue and for new meetings. We are at a very sensitive phase in international relations, particularly in the relations between the two superpowers, and the two military alliances, with somewhat improved prospects for achieving substantial agreements, but with still quite a few stumbling blocks. It is, therefore, the duty of all of us to support everything positive in existing trends and to participate in the process of the relaxation of tension and reaching agreements.

This meeting has good prospects for making an important contribution to the development of the CSCE process. We have the responsible task, taking into consideration the needs and aspirations of the peoples of Europe, of contributing to the revival and consolidation of detente and promotion of all-European cooperation through complete and consistent respect for and implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act. In order to achieve this the CSCE must be rid of one-sided approaches to certain of its aspects. [paragraph continues]

We must also get rid of the illusion that the CSCE can be used for changing political systems in the participating states. Our efforts should be aimed at changing the policies and practices which lead to exacerbation in international relations and to holdups and deviations in the implementation of the Final Act. Confrontation should give way to cooperation and dialogue in which all European countries have the right and duty to participate on the equitable basis agreed in the Final Act. We are all responsible to our own peoples for the fate of the CSCE process and its further development and application and we owe this to the future of peace in Europe and the world."

Turning to an analysis of the achievements and failures in the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, Dizdarevic said:

"An analysis of the achievements and failures in the course of the 11 years since the Final Act came into effect should, we feel, be approached with the aim of looking to the future, and not taking issue with the past. It is true that many expectations have not been realized. Progress, where there has been some, has been achieved rather slowly. The CSCE process has, unfortunately, often been used as a testing ground for confrontation and for political and propaganda rivalry. The interest of certain participating states has dropped off from time to time, and there have been attempts to push it onto the sidelines of world events.

Despite all this, the CSCE has proved its historical usefulness. It has affirmed itself as the real requirement of all European nations, because for Europe there is no alternative to the strengthening of cooperation and agreement-reaching. Some positive results have been achieved as well. We have gained valuable experience which will assist us in our future efforts to constantly enrich the CSCE process with new forms and aspects of cooperation.

The results of the Stockholm conference are encouraging. Thanks to the activities of all the participating countries important steps have been taken and some differences which have long prevented the achievement of an agreement in the area of disarmament have been overcome. I am thinking above all, here, of the agreement on on-site inspection and on initial measures for limiting military activities.

With the adoption of the agreements in Stockholm it was confirmed that it is possible to resolve the most complex issues of security and disarmament within the CSCE process. This is, in our view, very important experience for building mutual trust and for the process of negotiations in this area.

We are convinced that the conference should continue with negotiations immediately after the Vienna meeting, with the aim of reaching new agreements in the sphere of consolidating confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe. We do not see a better framework for talks on the existing and new proposals on disarmament in Europe than the one which the CSCE offers us. The restrictions of the talks on disarmament in Europe to narrow bloc confines, which means the exclusion of the remaining European countries from the consideration of issues of vital importance for their security, is hardly likely to lead -- as experience has already shown -- to their success. The Stockholm conference has shown beyond all doubt that the active participation of all European countries in talks on such complex issues brings to them a richer content and orientation toward the achievement of constructive and universally useful solutions.

In our view, it is possible through negotiations on disarmament within the CSCE framework to find ways and means for coordinating efforts in existing forums in which talks on this material are taking place. The fact that the military alliances and their members must be the first to be subjected to disarmament measures and armed forces reductions does not lessen the contribution which the neutral and nonaligned countries can make to talks on disarmament in Europe.

The increase in tension in the Mediterranean, the threat of force, and use of force are seriously threatening peace and security in that part of the world and Europe. The events which have taken place this year in the Mediterranean have shown in a dramatic way the extent to which the security of this region and of Europe are inseparable and how essential the full implementation of the provisions of the Final Act on the Mediterranean is.

Full attention must be devoted to the problem of terrorism. It must become an integral part of our concerted efforts for security both in Europe and the world. We must agree on the measures to be taken on the national, European, and international levels for countering and eradicating all types of terrorism. We must also agree on the measures to ban in our own territories all terrorist and subversive activities by people, groups and organizations who instigate, organize, or take part in terrorist acts in other countries. The condition for the successful prevention of terrorist activities lies in an identical attitude toward all acts of terrorism, regardless of where they are committed and regardless of whether they are perpetrated by individuals, groups, or states. There can be no two or more differing criteria."

In a part of his speech Dizdarevic focused on the problem of cooperation in other areas of life, he said:

"Cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science and technology, and environment is not given due attention. There is a great discrepancy between the obligations taken on by accepting the Final Act and the presence of these issues in the CSCE process. On the one hand this creates imbalance in the realization of the Final Act as a whole, while on the other, it deprives the CSCE process of widest possible basic cooperation and fulfillment of the common interests.

The numerous initiatives and proposals which we have heard here and which are yet to be made show that we are all aware there must be more active involvement in this sphere. We must, above all, provide a political stimulus for the development of this cooperation by using, in a better and more organized way, all the possibilities and opportunities offered by international organizations, particularly by the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Special meetings on trade, industrial cooperation, science and technology, transport and transit, and environment would help us to provide all-European cooperation in these areas as fully as possible.

The realization of all human rights and basic freedoms is an area of importance for the affirmation and application of the Final Act and the CSCE goals. Therefore, we must devote full attention to cooperation in this sphere and to base our activity on the Helsinki-established original manner of treating the subject matter. The path we have traversed so far has convinced us that only in conditions of detente, expansion of cooperation and mutual understanding will fresh opportunities arise for a more complete realization of all human rights and basic freedoms.

Any discussion about human rights is not exclusively aimed at assessing the conduct of others nor is it a platform for making demands on others. There is no country that cannot do more to realize human rights. No socio-political system can profess to being a sole cardle of or breeding ground for human rights, or that its own name is a guarantee of full respect for them. The issue of human rights must be considered with patience and the necessary level of tolerance and mutual understanding. We must aim toward making a gradual and modest progress in guaranteeing all human rights: civilian, political, social, economic, national, cultural, and other rights and basic human freedoms."

Speaking about the continuing activities within the CSCE process, Dizdarevic said, winding up his speech: "The continuity of the CSCE process is of vital interest for all participating states. The CSCE process should be made more dynamic and constantly enriched with new content and new cooperation forms. In our view, a useful role to this end would be played by shorter but more frequent CSCE meetings every 2 years. This Vienna meeting can provide a good example of increased rationalization and efficiency. Forums, symposiums and other meetings are useful forms of continuity. They could also be shorter and, as a rule, not preceded by preparatory meetings. Final documents must not always be adopted either. It is more important to carry out a more meaningful and constructive exchange of views which may contribute to cooperation in specific areas.

The Vienna meeting is a new challenge for all of us. At their meeting at Brioni in Yugoslavia at the end of October the foreign ministers of the neutral and nonaligned countries reiterated their determination to see their countries making full contribution to the successful outcome of the Vienna meeting and, by implication, to the efforts to enhance security and cooperation in Europe and to improve international relations. By continuing to play the bridge-building role, the neutral and nonaligned countries, will at this meeting as well, initiate the ideas and proposals which mirror their common interests and which lead to the affirmation and realization of the CSCE goals.

Allow me, at the end, to recall President Tito's statement at the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki: "Patient work on coordinating standpoints and observing the interests of all participants, on the basis of consensus, is the only possible way for achieving what is acceptable and beneficial for all. All that is common in the interests of European nations is a reality which conquers narrow-mindedness and removes various barriers. On that basis conditions are created for comprehensive and equal cooperation on a long-term basis, for a speedier overcoming of divisions between European countries and peoples, and for the establishment of more just and meaningful relations with the rest of the world in the common interest."

#### POLAND'S ORZECZOWSKI HOLDS TALKS IN VIENNA

LD042338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, taking part in the Vienna meeting of the CSCE, today met with and held talks with the heads of diplomacy of Austria, Peter Jankowitsch; Canada, Joseph Clark; and Holland, Hans van den Broek. Matters of bilateral relations were discussed and the wish was also expressed that the Vienna meeting should end by benefiting the peaceful future of Europe.

HUNGARY'S VARKONYI MEETS EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS

## Meets Italy's Andreotti

LD050025 Budapest MTI in English 2240 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 4 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, currently in Vienna on the occasion of the European security and cooperation follow-up meeting, Tuesday met Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. They reviewed the state of bilateral relations, and voiced their intentions of development. The foreign ministers stated that the Vienna meeting, which is beginning in a favorable international climate, is a major stage of the Helsinki process. The sides voiced their readiness to do everything possible for the success of the meeting.

## Belgian, Spanish Ministers

LD050942 Budapest MTI in English 0732 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 5 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation participating in the Vienna follow-up Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, met Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, and discussed the state of Hungarian-Belgian relations and international issues of mutual interest. The parties agreed that the world should break with arms build up and the Vienna follow-up conference should serve cooperation and not confrontation.

During their official meeting, Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and Peter Varkonyi stressed the issue of preserving the European security process.

Peter Varkonyi and Will Leclercq, vice-chairman of the EC Economic Commission, discussed the future relations between Hungary and the EEC.

GDR'S FISCHER DISCUSSES CSCE EXPECTATIONS

LD021741 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On his arrival in Vienna, Oskar Fischer stated that the GDR expects from the 35-state forum an important contribution to the revival and consolidation of detente. This is possible if the meeting bases itself on the Helsinki Final Act and makes decisions that will help to secure the peaceful and fruitful cooperation of the states of the European continent.

Most urgent is dealing with issues of arms limitation and disarmament in Europe. The Budapest proposals of the states of the Warsaw Pact pointed the way for this. With the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, it had been proved that it is possible to reach acceptable agreements for all states even on complicated questions of security policy.

The GDR also expects significant impetus for an improvement of cooperation between East and West Europe in the spheres of economy as well as science and technology. The GDR is backing the emphasis on the principles of interstate relations at the Vienna meeting, as laid down in the Final Acts, and will support all proposals that strengthen confidence and cooperation between the states.

KONDI, OTHERS SPEAK AT AWP CONGRESS 3 NOV

AU051021 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 Nov 86

["At the 9th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Excerpts] Tirana, November 4 (ATA) -- The 9th congress of the party continued its proceedings on November 3 afternoon. At this sitting the congress passed on to the second item of the agenda. The floor was given to the chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party, Comrade Pilo Peristeri, who delivered the report on the activity of this commission.

Like in every congress, in its 9th congress too, the party is strong, with steel unity of its ranks, proud and chin up and chest out before its people and the international communist movement because it has carried out honourably all the tasks it has charged itself with and those dictated by the situations in different times, Comrade Pilo Peristeri said among others.

The report submitted by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, to the congress, "On the Activity of the CC of the PLA and the Tasks for the Future," makes a profound scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the activity of all the party between the two congresses and opens clear and bold perspectives to go forward in the socialist construction of the country. By fully approving the report, we express the conviction that the Communists, the working class and our entire working people, having unwavering faith in their future, will increase their mobilization, will intensify the work and knowledge in order to raise higher the glory of the party, the monumental deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then he spoke of the activity of the Central Control and Audit Commission between the two congresses.

Then contributions to the report "On the Activity of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Tasks for the Future" held by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, began.

The delegates who took the floor brought to this assembly the voice of the party members they represent and of the working masses of the districts. They also emphasized the achievements recorded in the period between the two congresses, in particular during the current year of the great events, as well as the higher objectives they have set for the future. They assessed the report submitted by Comrade Ramiz Alia as a document of major importance, which makes a profound Marxist-Leninist scientific analysis of the situation inside and outside the country, as a major programme of work and greater tasks for the whole party and people, in order to carry always forward the cause of socialist construction and the defence of the homeland, the brilliant and immortal work of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Tirana, Comrade Pirro Kondi, the first secretary of the party committee of Tirana District, said in his contribution, has today a powerful party organization, with about 24,000 Communists. They claim distinction for their lofty qualities, above all for their proletarian background, for their generally high ideological, cultural level and for their militant, revolutionary spirit. [passage omitted]

The district of Elbasan comes to the marked events, the 9th congress of the party and 45th anniversary of its founding, with the frontal realization of the tasks in all the sectors of the economy, culture and defence, said Xhemal Dymylja, first secretary of the party committee of Elbasan District in his contribution. On the whole the annual targets were attained two months earlier than planned. The plan of the overall industrial production was realized 104 per cent, there were turned out products worth 40 millions leks over the plan. [passage omitted]

The role of the working class comes out distinctly in the balance sheet of the successes our 9th congress is making, Comrade Sotir Kocollari, president of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, pointed out in his contribution. Through a great mobilization the working class has coped with great tasks, has overcome numerous difficulties. It comes to this congress chin up and chest out, proud, with closed ranks round its party, ready to carry always forward the socialist construction of the country.

The powerful movement of the masses to merit the title "Standard Bearers of Implementing the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" has created a new situation, a new stand, a more militant one towards the tasks laid down by the party. Engulfed in this movement, the working class showed itself to be creative, because it found new ways and possibilities to realize and overfulfil the plans of production, it was a revolutionary working class because it raised and advanced many norms in production and construction, it was insistent because it knew how to overcome different hindrances and difficulties.

Then, the commission of verification of the mandates and the commission for the final compilation of the draft directives of the 9th congress of the party for the 8th 5-Year Plan, were elected.

At this the proceedings of the first day ended. The congress continues its proceedings today.

#### ALIA REPORT TO AWP CONGRESS PUBLISHED

AU041859 Tirana ATA in English 1354 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana November 4 (ATA) -- The book by Comrade Ramiz Alia, "Report to the 9th Congress of the PLA", came off the press and was put into circulation in Albanian and in the English, French and Spanish languages.

Soon it will appear in some other languages as well.

ATANASOV, USSR'S RYZHKOV SIGN AGREEMENTS IN BUCHAREST

AU042013 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Bulgaria -- U.S.S.R.: Joint Ventures" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Bucharest, November 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov, Politburo member of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, signed an intergovernmental agreement on the establishment of Bulgaro-Soviet joint ventures, international associations and organizations, and an intergovernmental agreement on the development of direct manufacturing, techno-scientific and cooperational ties between Bulgarian and Soviet associations, enterprises and organizations.

The new progressive forms of cooperation should help decisively promote the integration and upgrade it to a qualitatively new level. They reflect the objective requirements in the advancement of socialism and determine in an ever larger measure the new stage of integration processes among the socialist countries.

BALEV MEETS WITH URUGUAYAN POLITICAL FIGURES

AU031944 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 3 Nov 86

["Bulgaria -- Uruguay: Activation of Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Montevideo, November 3 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the State Council of Bulgaria and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Standing Commission with the National Assembly, who is on a working friendly visit to Uruguay, had talks with Mr Enrique Tarigo, vice president and chairman of the General Assembly and of the Senate, with Mr Enrique Iglesias, minister of foreign affairs, with Mr Luis Ituyo, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives, and with the chairmen of the Foreign Affairs Commissions with the two chambers of the Parliament, as well as with the leaderships of the main political parties in that country.

During the talks, which passed in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, the bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that similiarity exists in the positions of the two countries on the most important international problems. Mutual desire was expressed for broadening and deepening of the cooperation between Bulgaria and Uruguay in the political, economic and cultural sphere. Special attention was paid to the relations between the parliaments and the political parties of the two countries.

Meets Uruguayan CP Leader

AU031941 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Montevideo, November 3 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is currently on a friendly visit to Uruguay, had a meeting with the leadership of the Communist Party of that country and with its secretary general Mr Rodney Arismendi.

The participants in the meeting briefed each other on the tasks which the two parties have set for themselves and discussed matters related to the international situation and the world communist and working class movement. Special attention was paid to Latin America issues and to the new political and social processes visible there.

The representatives of the two parties expressed their support for the Soviet peace initiatives tabled by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev at the Reykjavik summit. They noted the significance of the summit which did not yield any concrete results because of the U.S. position but nonetheless showed that progress can be made in the field of nuclear disarmament and the strengthening of world peace.

The Bulgarian and Uruguayan politicians expressed their willingness to further develop the traditional fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Uruguay on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

#### ZHIVKOV MESSAGE READ AT UNESCO FESTIVE MEETING

AU042012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] On 4 November at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture, a festive public meeting took place to mark UNESCO's 40th anniversary. The meeting was opened and chaired by Mariya Zakharieva, chairman of the National Commission on UNESCO and deputy minister of foreign affairs. A speech on the organization's highly humane activity and its active role in solving the most important issue of our time -- the protection of peace -- was read by Comrade Georgi Yordanov. [passage omitted]

A message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Amadou-Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO general director, was read at the festive meeting. [passage omitted]

#### WRITERS MEETING CLOSES WITH CALL FOR PEACE

AU301914 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The Sixth World Writers' Meeting "Peace -- the Hope of the Planet" has completed its official work. At its concluding session a declaration of hope was proclaimed that was signed by the eminent participants in the forum. The declaration makes an appeal to all people on earth: politicians, governments, parliaments, academies, and religious leaders, to unite their efforts to achieve peaceful coexistence on the planet. Thanks are expressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, Rajiv Gandhi, Ronald Reagan, and Todor Zhivkov for their sincere replies to the important questions addressed to them.

Jorge Amado, the honorary chairman of the meeting, delivered the concluding words. In his closing speech, Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union, gave a high assessment to the work of the World Writers' Meeting, expressed the gratitude to all the participants in it, and voiced the hope that Sofia would once again be the capital for this discussion in the interest of peace.

After the close of the meeting a press conference was given for Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

At the moment a reception is being given in the Boyana residence for the participants in the meeting.

CZECH JEWS DISAPPROVE EJC PROGRAM STATEMENT

LD031722 Prague CTK in English 1605 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 3 (CTK) -- The Presidency of the Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic discussed at its session last week a letter received from Theo Klein, new president of the European Jewish Congress (EJC) and voiced strong disapproval of its program contained in the letter.

It noted that the EJC statement "entirely fails to respect the socio-political differences stemming from the life of our religious community in a state with a different social order than that to which you are used. Our existence is clearly linked with the socialist state and its nations... [CTK ellipsis, no closing quote mark]

The Czech community said that in the last few years it had received many co-believers from the West and seen that "people, who are afraid of terror and racial chicanery in their countries, spoke with respect and admiration about the fact that our community has been living in peace in the Czech environment, fully respected by the state and fellow citizens".

The letter noted that thousands of U.S. and Canadian visitors had seen the high cultural level of the Czech Jewish community at its exhibition The Precious Legacy presented in the USA.

"After the horrible experience of the Hitler occupation and the Second World War we would like to hear from you clear words on the fateful issues of the present time -- the questions of peace and disarmament, as well as resolute condemnation of the deeply anti-human project of 'star wars'. Instead of this, we have read in your letter serious interference in the affairs of our co-believers in the USSR", the letter said.

In conclusion it warned that "if the mentioned unacceptable intentions running counter to our interests and the interests of our co-believers in many other countries are implemented, we would be constrained to reconsider our status as observers of the European Jewish Congress", the letter said and announced the community would inform of its stand its friends in the European countries.

PAPER ASSAILS WESTERN REPORTS ON ARREST

AU041006 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Nov 86 p 2

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the "Note" column: "Under the Camouflage of 'Jazz Fans'"]

[Text] Seven Czechoslovak citizens, accused of the felony of pursuing unpermitted business activity, were taken into custody by our security agencies. The investigation into their activity concluded a few days ago. Although warned off by the state agencies many times, they continued to pursue their punishable activity from the beginning of last year, camouflaging it by using the so-called Jazz Section of the Musicians Union as a cover.

The organization calling itself the Musicians Union was disbanded in 1981, in accordance with our laws; consequently, its "sections" were also disbanded. But even after that, the seven citizens used the name "Jazz Section" to camouflage further "business activity." During a period of less than 2 years this unpermitted activity brought them a proved sum of Kcs0.5 million.

Currently certain bourgeois media of mass information and propaganda are trying to attribute a different purpose to this felony. For instance, the BBC, the Voice of America, REUTER, and certain other agencies are expressing great concern for the delinquents, claiming that we are attempting to intimidate pop music fans, above all jazz fans, in our country.

This is a nonsensical, false claim. As is known, we have a great many friends of modern music in our country; they express their interest in public, and they take part in concerts, festivals, and other events. After all, the successful course of the 16th International Jazz Festival, held a few days ago in Prague, is proof of this. It is known that the real and unselfish jazz fans are in no way limited in their interest. There is no reason for such a limitation.

In its 30 October issue, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN attempted to connect the apprehension for the seven Czechoslovak citizens with the approaching Vienna meeting on European security and cooperation. The paper considers it "mystery" why, as it says, the Czechoslovak authorities decided to adopt this measures shortly before the Vienna meeting, which is to "recapitulate the fulfillment of Helsinki commitments." The British newspaper maintains that the imprisoned citizens merely behaved in accordance with the Final Act. However, none of the formulations in the Final Act sanctions any illegal activity in any of the signatory states; on the contrary, it fully affirms the states' right to "define their own laws and regulations" and confirms respect for "domestic and foreign affairs which belong to the domestic jurisdiction of another participating state."

Whether one is a jazz fan or not, everyone has some hobby, works in this or that sector, and is obliged to adhere to the laws of our state and the legal regulations following from these laws. This is also the case for the seven citizens who have been taken into custody. The laws apply to everybody, and in all seasons -- before international conference and after them.

#### LENART ADDRESSES PARTY WORK SEMINAR 23 OCT

AU291549 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 86 p 1

["(PA-JD)"--signed report: "Improving the Quality of Party Work"]

[Text] Casta (PA-JD) -- The 2-day seminar on the topical issues of party work following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the Congress of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL), organized for CPSL district Committee secretaries for political-organizational work and for other functionaries of party agencies and held in the CPSL Central Committee's Schooling and Recreational Center in Casta was attended on 23 October by Comrade Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ and CPSL Central Committee Presidium and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. In his speech Comrade Lenart dealt with the most urgent current issues in accelerating both socioeconomic development in our society and scientific-technical progress. In this context he underscored the party's revolutionary role in raising work efficiency and quality and in achieving more efficient management in all aspects of society's life. He stressed the need to radically reorganize the working people's material incentives and to strikingly strengthen their flexible components. [paragraph continues]

The seminar's participants also discussed the current tasks of the party apparatus and of party agencies and organizations in fulfilling the tasks of party control. Comrade Eugen Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Committee's Central Control and Auditing Commission, reminded the meeting that the consistent implementation of the principles of party control is part of everyday management activity. He underscored the need to constantly work with resolutions and to systematically and purposefully implement in everyday practical life the CPCZ Central Committee letter and the tasks formulated by the Third CPCZ Central Committee Session and the CPSL Central Committee Session.

#### COMMENTARY ON FAILURE OF COMMON CEMA NORMS

AU301305 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 6

[Boris Latta commentary in the "Economic Topics" column under the rubric "Specialization, Cooperation, Integration": "Not Merely To Recognize, But Also To Implement the CEMA Norms Statute"]

[Excerpts] At the statewide conference of the executive staff of mass information and propaganda media, which was held toward the end of last week in Prague, Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, acquainted those present at the conference with the reorganization of the economic mechanism and changes in the planning and management of our national economy which are being prepared. This is an important step in reply to the objective needs of both the present and future development of our national economy. It is simultaneously a process which will yield much that is new in the interest of a more efficient linkage between our production enterprises, entire economic production units, and scientific-technical working places on the one hand, and the international socialist division of labor within the CEMA framework on the other.

From Comrade Rohlicek's report and from his replies to many questions it followed that the creation of new norms are among the important changes being prepared. The new norms must correspond to current world development and, at the same time, must apply to all CEMA member-countries. [passage omitted]

In the interest of achieving further successful progress, the CEMA member-countries decided long ago to work out and implement a comprehensive system of their own norms that would resemble the world standard of the International Standardization (ISO) as closely as possible. At the same time, each state maintained certain typical features of technical development. It is exactly this that is the bone of contention to this very day because, in fact, these "typical," or so-called national, technical differences lead not only to a multitude of commercial problems, but also to a useless squandering of human and financial means. Czechoslovakia, too, participates in this undesirable phenomenon to a considerable extent.

One of the points of the Comprehensive Program of Further Deepening and Improving Cooperation and Development of the Socialist Economic Integration of CEMA member countries decrees the elaboration of technical norms on standardization as a CEMA document. [passage omitted]

And what is the present situation? First of all, we still cannot be satisfied with it. In many activities there are no CEMA norms at all, or they are created slowly and laboriously. And if they do exist, it is most difficult to push them through into national standardization systems. For instance, only slightly more than 50 percent of Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprises use CEMA norms for their contracts. [paragraph continues]

Simultaneously, it remains true that no one has so far succeeded in creating a comprehensive system of these norms. One of the reasons is that the CEMA countries (not excluding Czechoslovakia) have not agreed to certain CEMA norms for various reasons. Frequently, the reason is unwillingness to "sacrifice" one's status as a producer and one's national interest for the sake of the interests of the entire community. We have here a kind of pseudopatriotism. And it contributes to a disruption of relations between suppliers and consumers on an international scope.

Currently the interested countries must concentrate their attention on principled changes in methods and organization, in the way this is anchored, in fact, in the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000. To simplify the creation of CEMA norms and to accelerate their implementation is one of our main and unpostponable tasks for the immediate future.

#### CHENG ZIHUA, CPPCC DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

LDO42102 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 4 (CTK) -- Deputy Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Cheng Zihau told CTK today it was "gratifying that relations between China and Czechoslovakia have distinctly intensified."

Reviewing the results of the visit of the Chinese organization's delegation to Czechoslovakia since October 24 he voiced the conviction "it will be another impulse to the promotion of these relations on the basis of equality, mutual advantages and mutual respect. This will be beneficial not only to the people of our country but also to the preservation of peace and the construction of socialism".

Speaking about international issues, Cheng Zihau said that "the Chinese Government is against the arms race and its spreading to space, for a general ban and complete liquidation of the nuclear arms potential, chemical and biological weapons, and also for substantial cuts in conventional arms. Our country stated already some time ago that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons nor would use them against countries which do not possess them. We also reduced the number of men in the army by one million and are gradually reducing armament spendings", the head of the Chinese delegation added.

He expressed agreement with further Soviet-U.S. talks on substantial cuts in the number of nuclear weapons. "Talks are always better than confrontation. We shall consistently strive to preserve world peace, together with the nations of the world", the deputy chairman said.

He noted that on the first visit by a delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to Czechoslovakia, it felt the deep friendship of the Czechoslovak people for the Chinese people, and that the visit promoted mutual understanding.

Later today, the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference left Czechoslovakia.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, at whose Central Committee's invitation the visit took place, and representatives of political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front.

COOPERATION DOCUMENT WITH POLAND SIGNED

AU301351 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Working Schedule for Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The negotiations conducted by Svatpoluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, were concluded on 25 October with the signing of the final document.

Work was concluded on the working schedule for realizing the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic Up to the Year 2000, which has been adopted by the top representatives of both countries. At the same time, agreement was reached on the approach to coordinating the national economic plans for the period after 1990.

During his stay in the CSSR Manfred Gorywoda visited the Jiskra Unified Cooperative Farm of Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship in the Benesov district, where he acquainted himself with the results achieved in the cooperative's economy and inspected the large-capacity potato plant equipped with a modern line for processing and preparing potatoes for consumption.

Manfred Gorywoda departed for home the same day. The leave-taking at the airport was attended by Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR.

BRIEFS

VISITING BA'TH DELEGATION -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague on 29 October a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Syrian Ba'th Party led by Dzasin al-Musa [name as published], member of the leadership of the Ba'th regional committee in Zaka [as published] Province. Pitra briefed the guests about the realization of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the current state and prospects of socialist agriculture in the CSSR. During their stay, the Syrians met with CPCZ officials active in agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water economy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

BEJDA ADDRESSES AKTIV -- Strava (CTK) -- Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, has attended the session of the party's North Moravian Regional Committee in Ostrava, which discussed the role of mass political work and of economic propaganda and agitation in the acceleration of socioeconomic development. The session found considerable formalism in this sphere and noted the insufficient involvement of technical intelligentsia in comprehensive rationalization brigades and in research-production team work. V. Bejda stressed in the discussion that it is essential to overcome ideological passivity, to fight formalism, to promote the unity of word and deed, and to discuss issues publicly, truthfully, and specifically. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

JAKES VISITS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has paid a visit to the Ninth International Exhibition of Inventions and technical Novelties, INVEX 86, in Brno. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

KESSLER RECEIVES USSR'S GRIBKOV, KULIKOV

LD041604 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, on Tuesday.

During their meeting in the Defense Ministry the interlocutors discussed questions of the further development and the deepening of cooperation between the Warsaw Pact armies.

Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in the GDR, took part in the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

BEIL, FRG MINISTER DISCUSS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

AU040535 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 October Gerhard Beil, GDR minister of foreign trade, received Martin Herzog, minister of economy, medium-sized industry, and technology of the FRG's Baden-Wuerttemberg, in Berlin. The exchange of views concentrated on the further development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. Both sides agreed that the economic and scientific-technological potential of enterprises of the GDR and Baden-Wuerttemberg offers good preconditions for the further expansion of trade, in particular in the fields of key technologies.

Minister Herzog reported on the intention of leading machine-building enterprises of Baden-Wuerttemberg to participate for the first time in the 1987 Leipzig spring fair with a joint exhibition.

FORMER CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT SPEAKS IN POTSDAM

AU301353 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] On 25 October former FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke about the topic "Dialogue and Tolerance as Elements of Securing Peace" in the Potsdam Nikolai Church. The politician, who visited the Bezirk town at the invitation of Guenter Branch, general superintendent of the Potsdam Parish of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church, gave a lecture on the anniversary of the Potsdam Edict. He stated that preserving peace requires tolerance and the readiness for compromise. Peace in Europe can only be created through approximate military equilibrium and the will to also adjust interests between the different social systems in other spheres. Schmidt recalled his meeting with Erich Honecker and the assertion that never again must war spring from German soil.

HONECKER RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY, CREDENTIALS

LD031552 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Yugoslav Ambassador Milan Predojevic in Berlin today for the presentation of his credentials. Erich Honecker referred to the high level of cooperation between the two parties and states. He expressed his conviction that relations would continue to develop and deepen to mutual benefit and for the good of peace and socialism in the world.

MINISTER MEETS EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS IN CAIRO

LD050020 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, official talks between a GDR delegation led by Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction industry, with several high-ranking Egyptian politicians began in Cairo this morning. Further information from our Near East correspondent, Detlef Schmidt, in the city on the Nile:

[Begin Schmidt recording] Even before the start of official talks today, this visit by Construction Industry Minister Wolfgang Junker received wide attention in the press here. [passage omitted]

There is great interest in the most modern building methods and technologies, and the GDR has a lot to offer in this sector, in particular. Thus, this subject figured prominently in the talks Wolfgang Junker conducted this morning with his Egyptian counterpart, 'Abd al-Rahman Labib. It was a matter of tapping new means of industrial cooperation, in order to support Egypt in its own production. Let just the rational use of building materials, the newest technologies and findings in construction science be mentioned here as key points. As he welcomed his guest, Minister Labib said that his government sees in this visit great appreciation for the cooperation between our two countries. After all, dear listeners, these talks have taken place this year alone -- such as the visit to Berlin of Egyptian Foreign Minister Majid and the talks held by the industry and higher education ministers in our republic. Just the frequency of these contacts testifies clearly to the future upturn in relations between our two countries.

This was also expressed in the top-level talk between Prime Minister Lutfi and Wolfgang Junker at mid-day today. Naturally, there was detailed discussion during this meeting of the further expansion of economic and scientific cooperation. There was agreement that the position of relations reached especially in recent years forms a good foundation for the further all-round development of cooperation in the interests of both countries. Peaceful, stable relations in politics and the economy, and a comprehensive dialogue in all areas, both sides stressed, are not only important for the bilateral relationship, but also a concrete contribution for the stability of world peace. The GDR, in the center of Europe, at the dividing line between the two great military blocs, and Egypt, as one of the founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, have particular responsibility here. [passage omitted] [end recording]

DICKEL MEETS WITH SYRIA'S AL-KASM 4 NOV

LD050744 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1802 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'ud al-Kasm, received Army General Friedrich Dickel, GDR minister of the interior, for a friendly discussion in Damascus on Tuesday. During the meeting, the two politicians stressed the high level of bilateral relations in politics, the economy and culture.

Dr Al-Kasm paid tribute to the GDR's consistent peace policy and its solidarity with the Arab people against imperialist machinations in the region. Both sides expressed their support for proposals by the Soviet Union for a just and durable solution in the Near East.

Earlier, Minister Dickel conducted talks with Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and discussed cooperation between the two countries.

DPA NOTES GDR REPORT ON 'PIRATE RADIO'

LD021138 Hamburg DPA in German 1030 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Nov (DPA) -- According to the GDR news agency ADN, a pirate radio station purporting to be situated in East Berlin and which came on the air for the first time 31 October with a 25-minute program, is actually broadcasting from West Berlin. [passage omitted] The broadcast, which was to be heard on Friday evening on the VHF frequency 99.2, called, among other things, for an immediate withdrawal by the GDR from using nuclear energy, and announced that the station would in the future broadcast on the last Friday of every month.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES PHILIPPINE MINISTER SHAHANI

LD040939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1812 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, and Mrs Leticia Shahani, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, have had an exchange of views on international and bilateral questions. They agreed that at the present time there was no more urgent task than the preservation and consolidation of peace. This requires the collaboration forces of reason and realism. During the friendly talk it was stressed that following the meeting of the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States of America in Reykjavik, it has become more necessary than ever for states in all regions of the world to contribute to ending the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. A broad political dialogue is of great importance for this.

Herbert Krolikowski briefed the guest about the GDR's recent foreign policy steps, especially about the joint SED-SPD initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. In the discussion of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, Krolikowski stressed that in this region, too, existing problems should be solved by political means. The GDR supports the constructive initiatives of the USSR and the other states of the region which are aimed at this. The interlocutors reaffirmed their determination to expand relations between the GDR and the Philippines further for mutual advantage.

Mrs Leticia Shahani is in the GDR for political consultations at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig. Mrs Shahani also had talks with the chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League, Ise Thiele, and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Dieter Prietzel.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS COMMEMORATE 4 NOV EVENTS

LDO42048 Budapest MTI in English 1844 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 4 (MTI) -- As reported on Tuesday commemorative events were held throughout the country in honour of the victims of the 1956 counter-revolution and on the 30th anniversary of forming the revolutionary worker-peasant government.

Representatives of the party, state and social organizations, as well as those of the Armed Forces and bodies laid wreathes on the monuments and tombs of heroes and people who fell in the fights against the counter-revolutionaries. Festive meetings were organized at the Budapest committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in Budapest districts and a number of settlements to mark events 30 years ago, the struggle in the defence of democratic power, the victims of armed battles and the 30th anniversary of the revolutionary worker-peasant government.

A wreath-laying ceremony was held at the memorial place of heroes of people's power at Koztarsasag Square, Budapest. Several hundred people gathered at the square decorated with flags to pay tribute to people killed in the defence of the party headquarters and in fight against counter-revolutionaries. Wreaths were laid by Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP political committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest party committee, and the representatives of municipal state, social and mass organizations. Wreaths were also laid by the defenders of the party centre and relatives of the fallen heroes.

Commemorations were also held at the tombs of the martyrs of the fight against counter-revolutionaries in the Mezo Imre [word indistinct] Cemetery. Wreaths were laid at the workers' movement pantheon by Karoly Grosz and Mihaly Jasso on behalf of the Budapest HSWP committee and by President Zoltan Szepevolgyi and Vice-President Lajos Farkasinszky of the Budapest Municipal Council, by Major General Karoly Elkan, garrison commander, police Colonel Robert Recsey, deputy chief commander of Budapest, and Major General Dezso Forro, Budapest Workers' Militia commander, on behalf of the Armed Forces and organizations, Vice-President Gyula Uszta and Lajos Toth, member of the Federation of Anti-Fascists and Resistance Fighters, Secretary Emil Pejak and Vice-President Gyorgy Szabo of the Budapest Patriotic People's Front Committee, Peter Kiss, first secretary of the KISZ Budapest, and Gabor Csizmar, president of the Budapest Presidium of the Hungarian Pioneer Association.

In the Mezo Imre Street Cemetery at the memorial of those who fell in the armed struggle against counter-revolutionaries tribute was paid by Karoly Grosz and Mihaly Jasso, Zoltan Szepevolgyi and Lajos Farkasinszky, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of interior and Major Colonel Gyula Barta, national deputy commander of Workers' Militia, Gyula Uszta and Lajos Toth on behalf of the Federation of Anti-Fascists and Freedom Fighters, Emil Pejak and Gyorgy Szabo, on behalf of the national patriotic front's Budapest committee and Peter Kiss and Gabor Csizmar on behalf of the metropolitan youth organizations.

The HSWP Budapest Committee invited the defenders of the party center and the relatives of the martyrs to a friendly meeting in the Budapest party headquarters where Karoly Grosz addressed the meeting.

## Berecz Speech

LD042105 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Speech by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a festive session in Szolnok on 4 November to mark the 30th anniversary of the party's reorganization and the formation of the revolutionary worker-peasant government -- recorded]

[Text] We are to pay our respects at our session today. It is an historic fact that three decades ago, on 4 November 1956, the Hungarian worker-peasant government was set up in this town, in Szolnok, and it is here that it issued its program. We greet respectfully all those who 30 years ago stood up for progress with courage, took up arms in defense of the socialist system, who by their actions helped the unfolding, the consolidation.

We foster with esteem and gratitude the memory of the Hungarian patriots and Soviet internationalists who 30 years ago shed their blood, gave their lives, for the power of the Hungarian people, and for their future.

We not only pay our respects to the heroes and martyrs, but we also strengthen the clarity of vision of future generations, when we again state our opinion on what happened in Hungary three decades ago and since that time. The distance covered is proof that the efforts and sacrifices of the adherents of socialism were not in vain. We corrected the earlier mistakes, and we have learned from them. We have renewed ourselves and preserved our values. We are working, as we progress along the path chosen by ourselves within the fraternal community of the socialist countries, for the flowering of our homeland, the well-being and prosperity of our people.

We do not need to judge the events of 1956 and the processes that led up to it any differently today than we did at the end of 1956. It is the great merit of the December 1956 resolution of the MSZMP Provisional Central Committee and of the stance of the national party conference of June 1957, that their appraisal of the events and revelation of the causes of the counterrevolution had enduring validity. This Marxist analysis has stood the test of time, and we have no reason to dispute its correctness even today, with the benefit of historical hindsight.

Our party continues to proclaim to the present day that the events in their entirety -- the armed uprising and the ideological organizing activity which had prepared them -- were, in their social content and political goals, of a counterrevolutionary character. It was its fundamental goal to overthrow workers' power, to alter the system of social ownership, and to tear the Hungarian People's Republic out of the socialist alliance system. The accomplishment of these plans would have turned Hungary into a permanent source of conflict, a point of tension in the cold war in the middle of Europe.

The counterrevolution is also a tragedy for our nation. The sons of many families died as heroes defending people's power, or in a senseless way, as misguided representatives of a bad cause. Tens of thousands of Hungarians were scattered around the world, losing their homeland. Among these were many who deserved a better fate. October 1956 left behind debris that needed clearing away, and an economic slump which could be overcome only with difficulty.

Its most tragic feature was that it was unnecessary. The renewal did not arrive with the counterrevolution. Instead it came about as a result of the recognition, which had begun earlier, of the mistakes. It was not the demands of the counterrevolutionaries that were met in the period beginning in 1957. What was carried out was the policy appropriate to the real interests of the working people.

It is also tragic that well-meaning endeavors could open the way and create room to maneuver for antisocialist endeavors and intentions which were retrograde in all their elements.

The counterrevolution was not the work of the masses. The broader masses in the country, and here in Szolnok County also, stood back shocked or carried on with their work. They carried out the fall work, for example, because they knew that the nation had to live.

Nevertheless, we can only reaffirm the conviction we have always stated unambiguously, that the overwhelming majority of people involved were not counterrevolutionary. They were not led by antisocialist intentions. On the contrary, they stood up for Hungary's socialist future.

A proportion of those in social action were permanently misled; they were cheated by the slogans of the revisionist group. We do not doubt the good intention of these people. However, they did not recognize or just hardly recognized treason, and some opposed the revolutionary forces even after 4 November. They caused ideological confusion and political damage by their conduct. So there is a great need -- as has been the case for the MSZMP since November 1956 -- for us always to make a distinction between the counterrevolution, those deliberately having taken part in the counterrevolution, those forces that turned traitor and those that were exploited, misled or cheated.

In that situation, barely a decade after liberation, it was natural that the vestiges of the overthrown ruling classes still in Hungary deemed the time appropriate for taking the stage. First in a concealed manner, then later increasingly openly they called for the overthrow of socialism. International imperialism supported them with arms, political promises and encouragement. This too played a part in the unleashing of the white terror in so many places in the capital and in the provinces, while the memorable radio speech of Jozsef Mindszenty freed from house-arrest left no doubt about the real goal of the counterrevolution; he was already burying the fallen regime and demanding the restoration of former property relations.

What played the decisive role in the armed counterrevolution's gaining ground was that, as a result of the power struggle which came to dominate the party leadership, the political leadership became paralyzed; it fell apart; the party, the state, and what is more, its Armed Forces became disorganized. The Rakosi-Gero clique had both politically and morally become entirely bankrupt, while the Imre Nagy group that came to lead the State -- as it became clear -- gradually retreated in the face of the counterrevolution. Then it allied itself with it, and by so doing it took the course of open treason. This is a historical truth even today, and it is an unforgivable crime.

The increasing danger of restoration constituted a threatening situation from the viewpoint of the international position of socialism. It became a historical requirement to break the revolutionary, patriotic, socialist, internationalist, Marxist-Leninist forces from the revisionist groups cooperating with counterrevolutionary forces. So the socialist counterattack became vitally necessary.

However, for the Hungarian nation's destiny, it was not a matter of indifference what forces from those that had until then represented the party and socialism would stand at the head of the counterattack. A dogmatic offensive might also have evolved that would have made consolidation difficult. For our homeland and our nation building socialism, the fact was decisive that with Comrade Janos Kadar at the head, truly revolutionary forces undertook to break with the mistakes and sins of former years and with revisionist treason and at the same time undertook continuity and renewal in socialism.

The break occurred on 1 November and was made incarnate when the Hungarian revolutionary worker-peasant government unfurled its banner here on 4 November 1956. Janos Kadar and some of his fellow combatants, members of the revolutionary center who by then determined the policy, were staying in Szolnok, and partly from the county house, partly from the barracks on Red Army Road, they directed the political military actions aimed at defeating the counterrevolutionary armed uprising and all other activity.

In the afternoon of 4 November Comrade Kadar met the leaders and representatives of the Szolnok Communists, and by this he demonstrated in public the presence and the stand of the revolutionary forces. The historic significance of the creation of the new revolutionary center is first and foremost that it drew a clear dividing line between the revolution and the counterrevolution. It helped all those who, in accordance with their individual intention and conviction, feared for the results of socialism, protected its values, took a stand against mistakes and illegalities; it helped all those to find the correct path, to get onto the right track.

The revolutionary forces undertook a historic responsibility. They fulfilled a national and an international task when they declared openly and unmistakably that they were making a radical break with the errors of the Hungarian Workers' Party policies, while also decisively opposing the revisionist and counterrevolutionary forces that had become allied to one another. They declared that such were the principles bases on which the party and the worker-peasant government stood, that they were launching an attack on two fronts and considered it to be their prime duty to defend people's power and the achievements of socialism, and to restore the legal order of the Peoples' Republic. Its objective was to continue the building of socialism on the basis of healthy principles and to strengthen its positions in the community of the socialist countries.

Esteemed council session, it is a lesson drawn from history that socialism can be built only with a national joining of forces. A socialist society is built for all decent and homeland-loving people, and it requires their participation. For this reason we had to become reconciled to one another and to understand one another, decent Hungarians, in this homeland. One of the greatest values that our people have been able to show in the development of the past 30 years is that they have become forged into a united nation from a nation that was divided. Thirty years ago we were a people disordered by opposing interests, disturbed in consciousness, upset in feelings and suffering from hurts. Though those of little faith were again quick to bury our nation, our party, the Hungarian Communists, once again had the strength to face reality, to learn from the experiences and to lead the Hungarian workers to the realization of their new policy.

It was the correct policy, the social activity and the prosperity [fellendueles] which shaped in our modern history the unparalleled national common accord, the socialist understanding in our homeland.

This unity has been realized, and it is strengthened through the acceptance of the social objectives of the national joining of forces, through the joint quest for the paths leading to these objectives, through the continuous clarification of the differences of views and through joint work. Let us therefore take the greatest care of this unity in every period of our development and also in our time.

In the fall of 1980 Comrade Janos Kadar had the following to say about this issue in the National Assembly, and I quote: In Hungary the period of major class struggles has ended. We intensified the struggle when we were forced to do so. Now we are not compelled to do this by any significant social factor whatever, nor do we have to intensify our policy, and the party has no such intention. Thus we have no political reason or objective whatever to intensify matters, and we trust that this will not happen. But I would also like to say to whoever attacks our fundamental achievements that we can reply only with the words of an old Hungarian saying: Expect others to treat you the way you treat them. So, we do not seek a clash but if need be we will not evade it, because we will allow no one in the world to harm our achievements, for which all the people have suffered and labored, unquote.

Power has never been an end in itself for us. The workers' movement achieved much even without it. But it can realize the socialist transformation of society, a task which is its historical destiny, only in the possession of power. The building of socialism is a conscious and organized social activity in which the Marxist-Leninist party has a decisive role to play. The maturity of the party and its suitability to exercise leadership are the decisive factors in the strength of the power of the people.

This was negatively demonstrated for us by the distortion of policy which began in spring of 1949, and because of which by summer of 1953 the country found itself in a crisis of political leadership, which resulted 3 years later in a real danger of an end to workers' power.

In working out the principles of stabilization and in choosing the necessary methods it was a practical question, though it had a significance for principles as well, to determine to whom power belonged. Similarly, it was also clear that the victory over the armed counterrevolution, achieved in the space of a few days, would be final and complete only if we succeeded in convincing the masses of people of the justice of our party and the revolutionary workers' and peasants' government, of the correctness of its program, and if we succeeded in turning the decent people against the counterrevolution.

Dear comrades, in its policy our party is building on these experiences, which have been acquired at the heavy price and through much suffering. Of course, our practice is continuously supplemented by the realizations of the past 30 years. When it is justified, we are ready to correct in a thoughtful manner and in time those opinions or decisions which earlier, in the circumstances then existing, were demonstrably correct but which have become outmoded in the meantime.

The last three decades have shown that the people's power is stable when it is based on a political practice and leadership which serve progress. We have, however, learned and are taking into consideration the fact that progress does not occur in a straight line and is not a process that moves steadily upwards. Rather, development takes place through a process of constantly solving the objectively arising contradictions.

Our concept of development has demanded the creative use of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and of the objective laws of social development in accordance with the prevailing national circumstances. This policy has led to significant achievements in the socialist reorganization of agriculture and in its progress, which has won international recognition. This manifested itself also in the formulation of the economic reform and in the effort to develop it continuously: This is what continues to guide the reform process.

We are proceeding in accordance with the objective laws of social development when we express our faith in the continuous expansion of socialist democracy. We profess that democracy is both a goal and the means. It is the goal of the development of socialist conditions, because people can only feel truly happy in a democratic world, but it is the means of avoiding the dead-ends of development, of finding the best solutions to its problems, and of utilizing all the available social energies in our progress.

The development of socialist democracy is not the task of the remote future. Rather, at every stage of development we must carry out those steps that are then timely. It is this process that will lead to the socialist self-governance of society, involving an ever-wider sphere of the population in the active preparation of decisions, and in the making, implementation and control of the decisions.

I can say without exaggeration that we have made significant achievements in this sphere. Of course, we cannot be altogether satisfied: There is scope for improvement and perfecting. We must adjust the work of the bodies, organizations, and institutions, as well as the division of labor among them, to the requirements, and we must alter the individual and social attitudes -- the timidity that hinders the effective functioning of democratic institutions.

The party has been and remains the most important element of our political system, but the only one. Its policies and activities, which are based on a unity of principles and action, determine the development of the fate of socialist democracy as well. Its leading role is still indispensable, though the form -- the manner of the realization -- of this leading role changes. Among the conditions for strengthening socialist democracy, the leading role can be realized primarily by the patient shaping of opinions, by persuading people, by accepting debates, and by recreating social consensus through these debates.

Our party must now recognize the demands of the turn of the century, the future interests of the Hungarian people. It must lead courageously and in a spirit of initiative, uniting the progressive forces. This is the most important condition of the stability of our society, the fundamental factor of the people's power, and the development of socialism.

We must change in time whatever is not sufficiently effective in the work of our party. However, we must reject decisively and persuasively the type of criticism which, referring to well-sounding ideas, endeavors on the one hand to hinder progress and on the other hand -- with the excuse of advancing the process of reform -- would reshape society in a way to deny the determining role of the leading Marxist-Leninist party and to weaken the socialist government and state power.

These are the sorts of questions that are at the focus of the present-day ideological struggles, debates, and political endeavors. There can be, and there are, more difficult periods in our social and economic development. We are in such a period at the present. It is our historical experience that transcending the difficulties depends first and foremost on the strength of the party and on the effectiveness of its work. We have paid too great a price for these lessons just to forget them.

The party has a program at the present as well, a program formulated in the resolution of the 13th congress and in the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. However, these days the workers are expecting more specific plans for action, and they are right.

The Central Committee's endeavor is that in the realization of accepted objectives, taking specific conditions into account; by all of us joining forces, we should attain tangible progress. In the interest of this, at every level, there is a need for leadership that is more decisive and party work that is more effective than hitherto.

Dear comrades, the lessons of the origin of the counterrevolutionary crisis, of the political struggle arising from it, of the defense and renewal of socialism do not become outdated. Now and in the future we must see clearly that the most important result of the emergence from the tragic situation and of subsequent progress has been the fact that the MSZMP proved itself capable of breaking with the policies that were plunging socialism into extreme peril, and that it protected the values created by the people's creative work. It undertook continuity, as well as solidarity with the main trend of the worker's movement, while it worked out the appropriate path and solutions for a renewal that achieved internationally noteworthy results for the life of our people.

We do not believe that in the course of our development we will no longer have to face critical situations. But it is our duty, by heeding the lessons, to dissolve the critical situations in time, continuously recreating socialist national unity. Those who 30 years ago shared in the struggle for the defense and renewal of socialism fought also for this. The generations of posterity will have to act faithfully as stewards of this inheritance.

#### TALKS WITH U.S. HELD ON TRADE, TOURISM

AU031451 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] A delegation of the U.S. National Cooperative Council, [name as published] the NCBA, led by First Deputy Chairman Frank B. Sollars, visited Hungary for the first time from 25 to 30 October at the invitation of the National Cooperative Council. The U.S. cooperative experts held talks with Istvan Szlamenicky, chairman of the National Cooperative Council and chairman of the National Federation of Cooperatives; Lajos Koveskuti, chairman of the National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives; and Mihaly Lehoczki, deputy general secretary of the National Council of Producer Cooperatives. Talks centered on the development of cooperation between the Hungarian and the U.S. cooperative bodies.

At the talks, particular stress was laid on foreign trade and tourism relations. The delegation acquainted itself with the cooperatives in Borsod-Zemplen and Heves Counties and held talks with the heads of 11 cooperatives.

The heads of the U.S. delegation were received on 30 October by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESIDIUUM HOLDS MEETING

AU031531 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The Presidium of the PPF National Council chaired by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, held a meeting on 30 October. Also present at the meeting was Istvan Sarlos, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP and chairman of the National Assembly.

The National Presidium discussed and adopted with appreciation the report on the Szabolcs-Szatmar county PPF committees' activity submitted by Mrs Ilona Padar Soltesz, PPF secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar county. Then, Laszlo Z. Szabo, chairman of the Presidium's Working Committee, presented the PPF plan for the development of the culture of speech and behavior, and, in connection with this plan, the presidium adopted an appeal to the citizens on behalf of the PPF National Council to see to it that their speech and attitude in everyday life is worthy of a civilized human being.

After adopting the appeal, Laszlo S. Hegedus, chairman of the Federation of Town and Village Preservation Beautification Associations, submitted the basic rules of the federation. The PPF Presidium adopted the regulations and asked the National Secretariat to record the federation as a PPF-funded body.

Taking part in the debate of the three subjects discussed at the meeting were: Mrs Janos Asbot, Istvan Bencsik, Laszlo Deme, Gyorgy Elker, Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Ference Gyuro, Mrs Laszlo Horvath, Sandor Jakab, Andras Kovacs, Andras Laszlo, Imre Nagy, Lajos Rev, Ferenc Rottler, Alfred Schoner, Pal Szivasan, and Anna Vadasz.

LACK OF HUNGARIAN PUBLICATIONS IN ROMANIA NOTED

AU041547 Budapest MACYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Nov 86 p 3

[Andras Banki article: "Mutuality"]

[Text] Our compatriots who have visited Transylvania bring the news that it is difficult to find newspapers from Hungary across the border, and this is confirmed by their relatives and acquaintances of Hungarian nationality living there. We are bringing this subject up now because we, Hungarians, would like our country and Romania to achieve progress in mutually distributing each other's press products. We are striving to eliminate obstacles to purchasing each other's papers and we are striving to assert the principle of reciprocity.

Answering a question during his latest press conference, the government spokesman mentioned the distribution of foreign newspapers in Hungary and of Hungarian newspapers abroad. In an answer supported by statistics and facts, the government spokesman pointed out first of all that the fundamental goal in the distribution of foreign newspapers in Hungary is to fulfill the population's need for information. This is required by the expanding demand for foreign-source information and also by the development of democracy. Our country's readiness for openness is reflected in this. These efforts are in harmony with our expanding international relations, our developing tourism, and, last but not least, with our obligation to practically implement the Helsinki proposals.

Regarded as one publication, there are a total of 500,000 copies of foreign newspapers in Hungary. Of this number, four-fifths originate in socialist countries, and one can find all the major dailies, weeklies, and journals among them. And of the more than 15,000 various types of foreign publications 70 percent are imported from capitalist countries. Subscribers can choose from a public catalogue and at the same time, there is a steady increase in the street-distribution of these publications. The range is also becoming more colorful; for more than a year, it has been possible to buy Western bourgeois newspapers at newstands in the street, and these publications have since begun to be sold in several provincial towns too.

As for the foreign distribution of Hungarian publications -- as formulated by the government spokesman -- "we naturally and properly start from the principle of reciprocity. By this reciprocity, however -- also naturally -- we do not mean numerical reciprocity. We cannot expect this because of the differences in languages -- because, just to give a simple example, there are obviously more people who speak French in Hungary than people who speak Hungarian in France. Having mentioned this example, it is worth pondering a little over the figures. Regarded as one publication, we import 8,083 copies from France and we export 4,111 copies to France. Considering the figures, we suppose that we could improve "our French exports."

By the distribution of each other's press products on the principle of reciprocity we mean equality in the possibilities of purchasing these newspapers. In other words, we would like to see, both here and there, newspapers available according to genuine demand; everyone should be able to purchase the newspaper he would like to read. We would like, therefore, Hungarians living abroad or our compatriots visiting to be able to find easily the Hungarian newspapers and journals they are used to reading. To quote the government spokesman: "We have quite good experiences in this respect with the Soviet Union, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and Austria. Unfortunately, this positive picture is far from being a general one."

The good examples -- and the assertion of the principle of reciprocity -- are supported by figures. The number of copies per publication provide a guarantee that in Hungary and in the neighboring countries -- with one exception -- the population of national minorities and the tourists can purchase the foreign newspapers in demand without any problem. In this respect, the principle of reciprocity is suffering damage in our cooperation with Romania.

Some 52,214 copies of Hungarian papers per publication can reach our eastern neighbor while 20,805 copies arrive in Hungary from there. Taking into consideration the number of Hungarian nationals and Romanian nationals living in each other's countries, we do not regard this as an adequate proportion, and, in our opinion, this explains the difficulties encountered by the Hungarian nationals living in Romania and the Hungarian tourists there finding a newspaper from Hungary. As we have already mentioned above, we would prefer to eliminate the obstacles in the assertion of the principle of reciprocity.

In the domestic distribution of foreign publications, our government fulfills its domestic and international obligations. With this in mind we are participating in the third follow-up meeting of the Helsinki process to commence in Vienna on 3 November. At this meeting, the practical implementation of the Helsinki proposals will be on the agenda, including that certain "third basket" which, among other things, refers to the free flow of information. Our luggage in this respect will not be poor.

GOVERNMENT SILENCES CHURCH CRITICISM

PMO41246 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Oct 86 p 6

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Critical Article by Episcopate Censored"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish church has just given its reply to the proposals made by the government to various prominent independent figures -- especially Catholics -- to take part in the creation of a "consultative council." In an article likely to make a big impact, Father Orszulik, deputy secretary of the episcopate, director of its press department, and a member of the joint church-state commission, asks the authorities to respect the right to form associations and to allow Catholic organizations to be set up in all spheres.

The Poles are likely to have some difficulty in reading this article. It was due to be published this week by Catholic weekly TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY but it will not be published. In fact the Krakow censor has referred the decision to the Warsaw censor who has declared that the decision is outside his competence, stating that the publication of such an important article ought to be authorized by the highest political authorities. At best this will take time.

"Pushed to the Fringes" [subhead]

In this article, which expresses the hierarchy's viewpoint, Father Orszulik stresses the right of lay people to "found and direct religious associations and to be members of them." He added: "This right is one of the most fundamental human rights. No human power, whether civil or religious, can forbid lay believers to exercise this right, provided the aims and activities of the associations set up fall within the framework of ecclesiastical law and the constitutional order."

Unfortunately, the episcopate secretary continues, since the war the faithful have been "pushed to the fringes of social and public life," and this is the reason for their "passive attitude toward public affairs." Following one of its recent conferences, the episcopate stressed the need for the faithful to participate in public affairs. Today, Father Orszulik stressed, "enabling them to exercise this right to freely form associations and to meet is the vital precondition for them to actively participate -- individually or in groups -- in public life and the running of affairs."

The Church Is Expressing Its View Firmly [subhead]

In demanding that this right be respected, the church is in fact demanding a return to pluralism in all spheres. Indeed Father Orszulik concludes: "In a situation in which our country needs the mobilization of all social forces to overcome its various crises, the formation of workers' and farmers' associations, and Catholic youth and students' unions in the framework of Catholic dioceses would create a new opportunity. It would enable a broad national understanding to be reached and would solve problems in relations between the government and the country and between the church and the state."

It is a long time since the church expressed its view so firmly. The meaning of this message is clear: The idea of this "consultative council" will only be approved if it leads to other things, particularly respect for the right to form associations and pluralism. [paragraph continues]

On the other hand, the church is prepared to take these new Catholic associations under its control, especially in working class circles and to prevent any loss of control. Unfortunately there is little chance of the government being able to heed this appeal for reason. The possibility of seeing the creation of a "consultative council" worthy of the name is therefore likely to become even more remote.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S LECH WALESZA

DWO41151 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 86, pp 163-164

[Interview with Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa by unidentified reporter; no place or date given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Walesa: More than 200 political prisoners are free, the leaders of the prohibited Solidarity movement are allowed to hold press conferences again. Even future political delinquents are promised toleration by the government -- is this a thaw in Poland?

Walesa: A changed climate. But the positive changes can prove to be a mood of the government, a good mood, but one that wears off. Tomorrow it may be different.

SPIEGEL: Do you wish guarantees for the new course?

Walesa: If we succeed in preserving the welcome developments structurally, there will be an interesting new model in Poland that will arouse hope. However, the time has not yet come.

SPIEGEL: How do you propose to safeguard the new liberality?

Walesa: Our people have a pluralistic approach. Therefore, the multiplicity of opinion must find its organized expression. Various organizations -- reasonable, responsible, but various -- must have an opportunity to represent the interests of their supporting social groups.

SPIEGEL: The government says there are many organizations already...

Walesa: The more the better. If there are hundreds of them, why should two or five more not be permitted to exist legally?

SPIEGEL: And one of them will be the Solidarity trade union?

Walesa: Yes.

SPIEGEL: As it presented itself 6 years ago?

Walesa: The name Solidarity is understood completely differently in different places. For many people, it means primarily the emotions of 1980. Others have in mind mainly the demonstrations in the streets and the banners. Still others associate Solidarity mainly in connection with strikes. Such misleading interpretations lead to confusion.

SPIEGEL: What is Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa's interpretation?

Walesa: Solidarity is reform, proposal for reform, the search for effective paths to reform, for the best reform. Everything else is just window dressing.

SPIEGEL: If you identify Solidarity simply with reforms...

Walesa: ...It will be clear to everybody that it is something extremely significant and necessary, without which there will be no future for our country.

SPIEGEL: What concrete reform proposals are offered by the "Temporary Solidarity Council" that you recently founded, which was immediately banned by the government?

Walesa: We have worked out detailed reform programs for the economy and society. However, the decisive Solidarity offer is contained in the council's founding statement: Barriers must disappear that, from the government's point of view, have obstructed a genuine dialogue and understanding in the past 6 years.

SPIEGEL: You are prepared to give up everything that bothers the government to hold a genuine dialogue?

Walesa: Dialogue also means discussion.

SPIEGEL: What obstacles hinder the government?

Walesa: It is hard for me to name everything. But certainly among them are the Solidarity underground structures, its underground publishing and printing plants.

SPIEGEL: And you are prepared to get rid of them?

Walesa: In a pluralistic society, they would no longer be necessary. They are needed only as long as there is no certainty that we are not just dealing with a passing mood of the rulers.

SPIEGEL: What should the government do next to offer that certainty?

Walesa: Some quite interesting proposals have already been made by the government, for example establishing a consultative council, under the chairman of the state council, and consisting of independent persons who are generally respected. Or the planned institutionalization of an authorized representative for civil rights -- interesting proposals. But there are difficulties. The government believes that it suffices just to have a number of respected personalities in order to announce the foundation of a consultative council.

SPIEGEL: Is that not enough for you?

Walesa: First it must be clear what the consultative council or the authorized representative for civil rights is supposed to do, what tasks and what authority these institutions would have. Government representatives and experts of various social groups must agree on that first.

SPIEGEL: And cooperation will depend on that?

Walesa: That is right. We are in favor of businesslike cooperation, effective measures, not establishing useless institutions, even if they have beautiful names. Time is slipping away for our economy and for our environment. It is the 11th hour.

SPIEGEL: Are you, therefore, working for the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions against Poland?

Walesa: Personally I never was in favor of them. I was locked up when they were imposed. Naturally, I have not criticized the sanctions either. Under the conditions at that time, when so many people in our country were deprived of their freedom and when our people had to face so much suffering, I simply kept quiet about that issue.

SPIEGEL: A short time ago you wanted to fly to the United States to accept a John Roger Foundation Prize. Did you intend to campaign for the lifting of sanctions on that occasion?

Walesa: Without Western help, it is impossible to find a way out of our economic misery. If we do not succeed in the very near future, we will all have to bear the consequences -- the rulers and the ruled, current and future generations. A precondition for it, however, is a new social climate in Poland that takes into consideration the expectations of the people. I believe that any progress in that direction will be welcomed, not only by the Polish people, but also by the world.

SPIEGEL: However, you could not go to the United States because you did not get a passport?

Walesa: It was said that I had requested a passport to go to Italy at the time, not for the United States, and then it was too late. Maybe it really failed just because of the lack of good will of a little bureaucrat in Gdansk.

SPIEGEL: Mr Walesa, what does the chairman of the Solidarity trade union expect to come of the next weeks and months?

Walesa: Many discussions, many attempts, but nothing much concrete. However, the coming year demands action, a search for pragmatic pluralist solutions. We, the people, are forced to do it, and the government also. Otherwise the frightening economic and social crisis will be aggravated even more. We have shown our goodwill. We are prepared for genuine effective cooperation right now.

SPIEGEL: Will the majority cooperate?

Walesa: The overwhelming majority of the nation will, without any doubt. It is now up to the government to agree to a common search for sensible solutions.

SPIEGEL: However, there are differences of opinion in the opposition camp on what the solutions should be.

Walesa: I do not see it that dramatically.

SPIEGEL: Some are in favor of strictly legal political activity and against any underground activity. Others dream of an independent Polish state and insist that the conspiracy start now, without regard for what is worth reforming in the actually existing communist-ruled Poland. Those Poles consider your preparedness to cooperate with the government treason.

Walesa: Such extreme differences of opinion can be found more outside Solidarity's ranks than inside. Naturally, that does not mean that we are all in agreement. After all, we have fought for democracy and pluralism. I think it is good that various paths leading to the same goal are weighed against each other. That is how it must be in a politically mature society like the Polish one.

SPIEGEL: The Polish Catholic Church does not find it so good. Primate Glemp and most of his bishops always try to calm the hotheads down. Do you approve of the church's policy?

Walesa: Hotheads must be calmed down. However, please keep in mind the special situation of the Church and its mission, its spiritual tasks. We Solidarity people rely on the same Christian principles as the Church, but our work is meant more for this world. We had in mind a better life in this world for us and for our Church when we offered our hand to the government in constructive cooperation.

SPIEGEL: Do you think that the government will take that hand? Government Spokesman Urban has stipulated many conditions, including public self-criticism and dissociation from such people as underground leader Zbigniew Bujak and the "extremists" of KOR [Committee for the Defense of Workers]. Must all that be fulfilled by Lech Walesa before the rulers recognize him as a partner?

Walesa: The government need not necessarily take my hand. The cause of Poland is important, not my person. As for me, I am committed by the 21 demands of Gdansk.

SPIEGEL: The most important demand, accepted by the government in 1980, is aimed at independent trade unions with their own administration that do not try play the role of a political party.

Walesa: Their implementation remains my primary goal. I have taken an oath on it.

#### KOZIOL MEETS WITH AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNIONISTS

LDO32123 Warsaw PAP in English 1843 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 3 -- Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol and representatives of fourteen trade union federations and top officials of associations of the agro-food industry discussed today main problems of the agricultural and food industry during a meeting organized at the initiative of trade union activists.

The meeting was attended by chairman of the National Alliance of Trade Unions OPPZ, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Alfred Miodowicz and Minister of Agriculture Stanislaw Zieba.

The food industry's share in the production of the entire socialized industry amounts to over 23 percent, while in market deliveries it reaches almost 49 percent. Representatives of trade union federations of this industry, which employs about 550 thousand persons, pointed to the need for the acceleration of modernization and development of respective branches.

The national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-90 calls for an increase of capital expenditure in this industry, compared to the past five-year period, by about 72 per cent, while capital expenditure in the entire national economy is to increase by about 24 per cent.

The production growth in the food industry planned in the years 1986-90 is to be achieved through increase of labour productivity, without changes in the level of employment.

It was agreed that a whole package of issues dealing with the economic and financial policy of enterprises of the food industry are to be reviewed in the framework of works led by the 6th team for economic reform with the participation of representatives of OPZZ and trade union federations operating in this industry.

#### URBAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS

LD042236 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 4 -- Following is the text of a statement by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA.

Poland has given unchanging support to a U.N. General Assembly resolution recommending "peaceful settlement by negotiations of the dispute" between Argentine and Britain that has for a long time existed in the region of south west Atlantic.

As is known, the Polish fishing industry has traditionally caught fish in different parts of the world, simultaneously carrying out scientific exploration of the fisheries and actively participating in elaboration of the principles and forms of protecting the resources, and consistently observing these rules.

A specialized U.N. body for food and agriculture (FAO) has undertaken to assess the living resources of the region, and Poland has given FAO relevant scientific material at her disposal and is now awaiting a report from the organization.

Poland is prepared to discuss with all organizations and countries involved the issue of assessing the living resources, protective measures and the forms of their application in the nearest and long-range future in the fisheries of south-west Atlantic.

As to the situation in the region, Poland was welcomed a recent U.N. resolution concerning recognition of south-west Atlantic as a peace zone, and stands for its immediate, full implementation.

#### JARUZELSKI RECIEVES VETERANS OF SPANISH BRIGADES

LD040051 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 3 -- First Secretary of the PUWP CC and President of the Council of State Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a delegation of the National Commission of "Dabrowszczacy", led by Eugeniusz Szyr, grouping Polish veterans of struggle in defence of the Spanish Republic in 1936-1938.

Jaruzelski said party and state authorities had deep esteem for their effort. He stated that history gave them a high mark. Also in the post-war times, in People's Poland, they were in the forefront of builders and defenders thus unfailingly serving the homeland.

At present it is of utmost importance that this ever-valid ideological message, the truth of those years and the examples of patriotism and internationalism, be conveyed on, especially to young people, Jaruzelski said.

In the face of fresh threats, which this time are pushing the world to the verge of destruction, a modern understanding of the slogan "no pasaran" is becoming an urgent imperative and gains vital significance, he added.

Gen Jaruzelski wished all the "Dabrowszczacy" soldiers, including foreign guests present at the meeting, good health, success and satisfaction at the cause to which they had devoted the best years of their lives.

Poles were the second most numerous national group among the volunteers who came from 54 states to defend the Spanish Republic. Five thousand two hundred of them took part in the struggle, chiefly as soldiers of the Jaroslaw Dabrowski Brigade.

#### WARSAW REPORTS SWISS POLITICAL TALKS

LD042356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Political consultations between the foreign ministries of Poland and Switzerland have been held in Berne. They centered on problems of bilateral relations and international issues, particularly the next CSCE meeting, Vienna-86. Taking part in the talks on the Polish side was Deputy Minister Tadeusz Olechowski; Switzerland was represented by Deputy Minister Edouard Brunner. Tadeusz Olechowski was received by Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert.

#### BRIEFS

NEW VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS -- The following new officials for the Jelenia Gora Voivodship have been elected at this voivodship's PZPR committee accountability and election conference: Voivodship PZPR committee first secretary: Jerzy Golaczynski. Secretaries: Andrzej Kaminski, Boleslaw Plaza, and Bogumil Stepień. Chairman of the voivodship control and auditing commission: Anna Breczynska. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR -- On 23 October State Council Deputy Chairman Kazimierz Barcikowski received a delegation from the office of the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Chief Prosecutor Kostadin Lyutov. Cooperation between the prosecutor's offices of both countries was discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S PREMIER

AU041924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/11/1986 -- November 4, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, head of his country delegation to the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance under way in Bucharest.

The president of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan thanked for the interview and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and wishes of success in his entire activity, from the political and state leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, from Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Thanking, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the party and state leadership of Afghanistan and Najibullah, a warm salute and best wishes.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries, and peoples, based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Emphasis was placed on the possibilities existing for the development of these relations in policy-making and the economy, on other fields of activity, in the interests and to the benefit of both countries and peoples of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

Aspects of the international life were also approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the cardinal issue of our epoch is the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost and peace safeguarding. It was stressed that all countries and peoples should strengthen their collaboration to solve peacefully, by negotiations, interstate litigious issues, to eradicate underdevelopment and establish a world order, to safeguard peace in the world.

Mohammad Aziz, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, and Habib Mangal, ambassador of Afghanistan to Romania attended the interview.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU THROUGH ENVOY

AU041920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/11/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Tuesday 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, PLO permanent representative in Bucharest, upon the latter's request.

President Nicolae Ceausescu has handed over a message from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat.

ELENA CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR ACADEMY CHIEF

AU042017 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 4/11/1986 -- On Tuesday, November 4, Elena Ceausescu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received Guriy I. Marchuk, president of The Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the Romanian and Soviet scientists' concerns in the realm of science, technological development, personnel training and the improvement of skills in research, design and the other fields of activity. Reference was made to the major goals of scientific research in Romania and the Soviet Union, and it was shown that the two countries' technical-scientific potential, and their experience provided further possibilities to boost bilateral collaboration with a view to developing priority branches of the national economies, stepping up technical progress in all fields of activity.

Stress was laid on the importance of best fulfilling the goals under the complex programme for the CMEA countries' technical-scientific progress until the year 2000, which guarantees the growth of their cooperation in production.

Emphasis was placed on the growing, highly responsible, role played by scientists, especially in the current international circumstances, in making sure that the latest gains of science and technology are used only to the benefit of peace, to increase the welfare and happiness of all peoples. Moreover, the need was stressed for scientists worldwide to develop their cooperation and work in close unity to halt the arms race, the nuclear race more particularly, for peace and understanding among the world nations.

NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE SENT TO TURKEY'S EVREN

AU311452 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Oct 86 p 6

[Greeting message from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, to Turkish President Kenan Evren on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] To Mr Kenan Evren, president of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, I take pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness and progress and prosperity to the friendly Turkish people.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Turkish peoples and the cause of security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

RADIO CRITICIZES ALIA'S REMARKS ON SFRY POLICY

LD050934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0011 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG) -- Radio Yugoslavia today rejected as unfounded the allegations of the first secretary of the Albanian Party of Labour, Ramiz Alia, that Yugoslavia pursues a steady anti-Albanian policy towards Albania and Albanians in Yugoslavia and that it interferes in Albania's internal affairs. Alia made the allegations, which he did not substantiate at all, at the Congress of the Albanian Party. The congress opened yesterday.

Radio Yugoslavia's commentator sees in this a confirmation that there are no changes in the policy of the Albanian state and party leadership towards Yugoslavia. Albania openly expresses the desire to promote cooperation with Yugoslavia while at the same time it backs the demands of the separatists among ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo, which are directly aimed against Yugoslavia's sovereignty.

Alia did not miss this opportunity to express a paternalistic attitude towards the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, attacking the policy of the Yugoslav leadership and demanding a "just solution" for the requests of Albanians in Yugoslavia, Radio Yugoslavia stressed. The Albanian party leader said that Albanians in Yugoslavia should serve as bridges of friendship, rapprochement and cooperation between the two countries but made no mention at all of the members of Yugoslav nations in Albania -- Montenegrins, Serbs, Macedonians and Muslims, who could also play a major part in the development of cooperation, the commentator said.

This Albanian policy is surely no way to normalise Yugoslav-Albanian relations. Normalisation is possible only on the basis of full respect for territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, which has always been most consistently urged by Yugoslavia, Radio Yugoslavia stressed. Yugoslavia desires, without any conditions, the development of genuine good-neighbourly relations with all countries, including Albania, but this requires the other side to confirm the same desire in practice, Radio Yugoslavia stressed.

ZARKOVIC BEGINS PARTY TALKS IN ARGENTINA

LD040347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0021 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 3 (TANJUG) -- Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic arrived in Buenos Aires today at the invitation of the Communist Party of Argentina.

After the arrival, delegations of the two parties started talks. The talks include an exchange of views on the situation of the two parties, the main internal and international questions and prospects for promoting bilateral cooperation.

During the several-day visit to the Communist Party of Argentina, Zarkovic will attend the party congress, which starts tomorrow. He is expected to meet Communist Party leaders and representatives of other Argentine parties.

U.S. MIHAILOVIC MONUMENT DEEMED 'UNACCEPTABLE'

AU040904 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Oct 86 p 2

[S. Pavlovic commentary: "Vampires' Dream"]

[Text] Proven anti-Yugoslavs and evident opponents of good and normal relations between the United States and Yugoslavia have recently emerged from the shadows to make themselves heard again. They have done so with an initiative that is known and transparent, like all their wartime and postwar activities: They have proposed that a monument to people's traitor Draza Mihailovic be erected in Washington.

Yes, just like that, neither more nor less: a monument to a quisling ideologue and commander in the U.S. capital. On its state territory, in other words, the United States should put up a memorial to a war criminal and the loyal ally of those fascist forces against whom that same state waged war and bled in that war for 5 years.

However, the defeated side often writes history too. In this specific case, this is being attempted by remnants of pro-Chetnik emigration in the United States, with the thesis that it is high time "one paid deserved tribute to General Mihailovic, who rescued over 500 American airmen in Yugoslavia during World War II."

It was probably the result of being uninformed or blind (or whatever a third reason could be) that made Republican Congressman Philip Crane take up this initiative and become its standard-bearer on Washington's Capital Hill. He and they, of course, can try. However, that particular history has been concluded and recorded, and attempts to revise it can be no more than attempts.

Initiatives of such a kind are unacceptable to Yugoslavia and there is simply no need to waste time or space on explanations of such an attitude. This is even more so since there is no indication that the American administration will change anything in its position, a position that is known and has been confirmed many times in confronting such or similar challenges by the specters of a defeated past.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES BULGARIAN METALLURGY MINISTER

LD051054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Andrej Ocvirk, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Energy Industry Committee, today received Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of metallurgy, who is paying a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Slovene iron and steel mills and in connection with the 14th session of the mixed working group for cooperation in ferrous industry. Ocvirk and Chakurov agreed that, ferrous industry occupied second place in the overall trade between the two countries. They also exchanged views about the possible future directions of and activities in expanding and promoting bilateral cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous industries. They placed emphasis on the need to further develop higher forms of industrial links, scientific and technological cooperation and joint ventures in third markets.

HASANI ISSUES STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF UNESCO

LD031905 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic in Serbo-Croatian 1557 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today, at a time of impressive development of science and technology whose benefits are enjoyed by only part of mankind, and at a time of seriously imperilled international relations and multilateral cooperation within the framework of the United Nations, efforts to preserve and strengthen UNESCO as a unified world forum for international intellectual cooperation become all the more important.

In addition to this standpoint, a statement by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the 40th anniversary of UNESCO stresses that the recently completed eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare also resolutely and clearly stated its support for UNESCO and its role. The promotion of multilateral cooperation on an equal basis, the statement adds, together with further adaptation of the organization to the world's contemporary needs, which includes continuation of the successfully started reform, are the only paths for overcoming the difficulties facing UNESCO today.

In the past 4 decades UNESCO has become an essential lever in international cooperation, setting in motion a number of exceptionally important actions. Yugoslav educational, scientific, and cultural workers have made an important contribution to many of these actions, and, on the other hand, UNESCO has made a great contribution to the development of Yugoslav education, science, culture, and communications, Hasani stresses.

Yugoslavia endeavors, the statement by the SFRY Presidency president stresses, within the framework of its possibilities to make a maximum contribution to the development of the broadest international cooperation, and one form of this cooperation takes place precisely within the framework of UNESCO.

PRISTINA LC COMMITTEE EXPLAINS ACTIONS OF OFFICIALS

LD042248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pristina, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- The public information media were today sent the following explanation by the Pristina LC Municipal Committee:

"As some newspaper reports of the visit by a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrain nationalities to the SFRY Assembly on 3 November have created an impression that certain leading officials in the province did not want to address the group at its meeting in the village of Plementina, we feel obliged to give the following explanation. The Plementina village local community structures invited to the meeting convened on 30 October a number of officials. Among those who attended were Bozidar Lazic, president of the municipal assembly; Daut Jasanica, president of the Pristina SAWP municipal conference; Izet Sehu, president of the TU federation municipal council; Jordan Stanojevic, president of the municipal SUBNOR; Sulj Rama, member of the Presidium of the Pristina SAWP municipal conference; Hiljmi Ismaili, executive secretary in the Pristina LC municipal committee; and Milos Kovacevic, member of the Pristina political aktiv. It is true that invitations were also extended to a number of provincial officials, including Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC provincial committee, and Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo assembly. However, responsible officials in the municipality were of the view that, as they were better informed about the situation and relations in the village and could therefore give assistance, provide insight into the events, and recommend further actions and measures, their presence alone at the meeting in Plementina convened to discuss the political and security situation after the attempted rape of an 11-year-old girl (on 19 October) would suffice.

The officials of the municipality informed the meeting that the comrades from the provincial leaderships were absent for objective reasons and that owing to their other duties they were unable to attend the meeting. The meeting of the Plemenite SAWP local organisation of 30 October was frustrated and disrupted by provocative behaviour on the part of some individuals who came from other localities and attended the meeting uninvited," the announcement by the Pristina LC Municipal Committee states.

LCY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES ECONOMY, KOSOVO

LD050947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its session today, chaired by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the ideopolitical issues of implementing the development and economic policy in 1986 as well as the LC's tasks in the country's socioeconomic development in 1987. It was said that the difficult and complex economic situation calls for more comprehensive and coordinated activity in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program. It is therefore necessary to determine promptly the system-related, economic and social prerequisites for the consistent realization of economic stabilization in line with the long-term stabilization program and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress. These issues will be considered at the 4th LCY Central Committee session on 26 November.

Milan Pancevski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, informed the Presidium about the talks held in the SFRY Assembly on 3 November with a group of Kosovo citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who came to express their dissatisfaction with the situation in Kosovo and the pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentists on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. In its opinion, the Presidium agreed on the need to implement the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the measures outlined by the Serbian and Kosovo LC organs is a speedier, more consistent and efficient manner in order to stabilize the situation in Kosovo and eliminate all causes of insecurity, inequality and the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, and all other negative phenomena. Such activity should contribute to efforts to improve confidence, brotherhood, and unity and to curb any nationalism and hostile activities.

The Presidium also pointed out that attempts to misuse the real problems of Kosovo in order to spread defeatism, denigrate the efforts of progressive forces to stabilize the situation, attack the leading organs and officials, and propagate standpoints and views opposed to the LCY policy and to our sociopolitical system are unacceptable.

TETOVO LC DISCUSSES 'IRREDENTIST ACTIVITY'

LD051014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tetovo, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Responsibility for performance at the work place and in political posts, from the very bottom to the top, must be tightened up. In this connection the issue was raised of why members of families notorious for their Ballist and hostile inclinations are allowed to occupy responsible posts in society.

This was just one of the vast number of demands voiced in the course of a public debate conducted in the Tetovo municipality's basic LC organizations during the second half of September and the beginning of October. A report regarding the hitherto implementation of the conclusions by the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee in connection with the recent events in the area which have affected the political-security situation and which disrupted intranational relations was adopted at the last session of the committee.

This particular document which, at the recommendation of the Presidium of the Tetovo LC Municipal Committee was adopted without discussion, provides information about the debate conducted at the grassroots. Although it fails to specify the relevant localities or to name names it still contains a general assessment of irredentist activity and providing guidelines for future action.

In addition to the issue of responsibility, the basic LC organizations most frequently insisted on enhanced efficiency of judicial, inspection, administration and law enforcement organs.

Demands were also heard for restricting the number of students from Tetovo who go to study outside Macedonia, especially those going to study at Pristina university, as it had been noticed that this university is a source of indoctrination of the young.  
[passage omitted]

Religious services have not been brought within the legal framework. This point is particularly valid in connection with the construction of religious buildings and mosques. One of the latest and extreme examples is the village of Preljubiste, where a certain Agim Fetai offered to donate 1 billion old dinars for the construction of a mosque. Only eight families of Albanian nationality live in the village. The municipal incomes department has been instructed to investigate the source of the money.

A detailed and comprehensive analysis of overall socio-economic and intranational relations in Tetovo Municipality is being compiled at the request of the Presidium of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. This document, whose completion is overdue, will certainly be another platform for even more specific action.

#### MIKULIC RECEIVES RADIO, TELEVISION DELEGATION

LD042214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- FEC President Branko Mikulic today received a delegation of Yugoslav Radio and Television, including representatives of radio and television from all the republic and provinces. They acquainted him with the economic position of radio and television and the efforts being made for the long-term development and modernization of radio and television and for overcoming the irrational and autarchic elements still present in their development. It was noted in particular that following a period of relatively successful development, from 1980 there has been a serious worsening of the economic position of radio and television and a lagging behind in technology.

Considering the important social functions which radio and television -- institutions of special social interest -- have in the areas of information, education, science, culture, all-people's defense and social self-protection, it was suggested to the FEC that the introduction of cable and satellite television be included in the document on the strategy of technological development.

This will make it possible for domestic research and industry to be involved to a greater extent in its development. The need was also noted for economic policy measures to contribute to guaranteeing the essential foreign currency resources for importing modern equipment, and for certain concessions to alleviate the economic position of this activity of special social interest, which cannot be financed from license fees alone.

FEC President Branko Mikulic stressed that these proposals and suggestions will be examined at one of the sessions of the council and its working bodies. Speaking about the important social function of radio and television, Mikulic noted its major role in debates on questions of interest for the development of the entire social community. It is particularly important, Mikulic stressed, that in the public information media greater prominence should be given to the positive experiences of organizations of associated labor which are successfully struggling with numerous difficulties and problems and which can therefore serve as encouragement to others in the search for a solution of the crisis. It would be helpful to the FEC if, in addition to critical debate on the proposed systemic solutions and the development policy for 1987, proposals and suggestions toward resolving this in a better way could be made.

Svetozar Durutovi, member of the FEC and federal secretary for information, also took part in the session.

#### ASSEMBLY SPEECHES FOCUS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

##### Milosavljevic Proposals

AU042159 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Report on speech by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 29 October]

[Text] The Federal Executive Council [FEC] at its sessions last week and this week adopted draft federal bills whose changes have been envisaged in the Theses for the Basic Directions of Economic System Changes and which were submitted today or will be given to the assembly tomorrow, Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, said in his opening speech on the system changes envisaged for the next year.

It concerns significant changes in the system of gross revenues and income and their distribution, the system of accounting for depreciation and revaluation, of the rescue of associated labor organizations and their winding up, the monetary and credit system, the system of the social control of prices and the combating of unfair competition and monopoly agreements, the taxation system and taxation policy, the planning system, as well as of certain changes that regulate respective questions of trade in goods and services with foreign countries.

After adopting the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Milosavljevic went on to say, changes were begun to protect the real value of social resources, changes that introduced a revaluation of stocks of raw materials and production materials and a fuller revaluation of fixed assets. These changes were important for improving the reproduction ability of the economy. However, these changes have not been concluded in keeping with the long-term program requirements. The proposed changes in the system of gross revenues and income oblige associated labor organizations, as their priority task, to provide the necessary funds for simple reproduction [maintaining capital intact], and distribute the remaining funds between consumption and accumulation.

At the conclusion of every accounting period, the stocks of raw materials and production materials, of work in progress, and finished products, must be revalued so that their replacement could be accomplished without spending any additional funds.

#### Without Fictitious Income [subhead]

In the system of depreciation accounting, at this time we are proposing those changes that arise from the concept of revaluation of fixed assets. After more extensive checks with certain scientific and professional institutions and with associated labor organizations, the FEC will subsequently propose to the assembly corrections to the minimum depreciation rates set according to a list of fixed assets.

There is no doubt that the changes in the accounting system will lead to a much greater differentiation between fit and unfit organizations. Proposing these changes, the FED proceeded from the basic premise that the changes in the system should make it possible for the fit organizations to operate at a quicker pace, and this will make possible quicker overall development and inevitable changes in the economic structure that cannot be delayed.

The reproaches that can be heard, that we are introducing a kind of an indexation under a high inflation rate, cannot withstand the basic argument that under high inflation it is necessary to preserve the real value of social property and to prevent its being channelled into consumption, endangering the overall material basis of society, which is one of the basic premises of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

#### Easier Way to Bankruptcy [subhead]

The changes in the accounting system that we propose inevitably cause major changes in the financing of public and communal needs of the working people and citizens. The entire field of consumption will be based on a more realistic income, and the financing of communal needs which are not a constitutional obligation may be left fully to a free exchange of labor.

By the end of 1985, only 26 associated labor organizations employing about 4,000 people were bankrupt, in view of the uncovered losses incurred in 1984. At the same time, there existed economic organizations that were not credit worthy, and which were either increasing their mutual debts or were illegally fed additional bank funds.

The change in the law now introduces an obligation of the Social Accounting Service to initiate bankruptcy proceedings after a much shorter period of rescue, if the rescue has failed, and these bankruptcy proceedings involve the procedure by which the claims of creditors will be settled before the bankruptcy of an associated labor organization is proclaimed.

#### What Price Control [subhead]

No essential changes are proposed in the system of the social control of prices. Proceeding from the constitutional position of the basic organization of associated labor and its independence in the market, the decisions regarding price formation are made by the workers in associated labor organizations. The criteria of the social control of prices are more precisely determined by the worker. The forgotten and neglected criterion of the world prices, which was called upon only when the prices were higher rather than lower, is being reaffirmed.

The unsettled obligations to commercial banks have exceeded 1,000 billion dinars. They are neither being repaid nor reprogrammed. It is necessary to introduce the full responsibility of the banks in implementing the established credit policy as well as the responsibility regarding their liquidity, while changes in the system should provide the National Bank of Yugoslavia and national banks of the republic and provinces as the institutions of a unified monetary system with suitable authority to more efficiently implement the credit-monetary policy and secure full financial discipline.

I would particularly like to say, said Milosavljevic, that the changes which we are proposing in the economic system procede from the existing constitutional resolutions. After the changes in the SFRY Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, further building up of the economic system will take place.

#### Zemljarić Speaks

AU042039 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Oct 86 p 4

[Report on speech by Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at a joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade on 29 October]

[Text] At the beginning of the introductory speech about the draft socioeconomic resolution for the next year which he made at the joint session of both SFRY Assembly chambers, Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], stressed that previous data and assessments of the results of economic operations and other reproduction currents in 9 months still show that economic trends and the overall implementation of the tasks and aims set by the resolution considerably differ from the plan.

A certain revival of economic activity has occurred, but with intensified inflationary trends and price increases, continued inefficient and uneconomical business operations, the weakened material position of the economy, and the aggravated financial situation in the country.

#### A Greater Burden of Debts [subhead]

The assessments given above show that the situation in our economy still has the complex nature of a crisis and that moving into 1987 will be much harder than coming into this year was. Besides, it is next year that we must be able to repay a much higher foreign debt, because the reprogramming of a part of our obligations runs out.

The external conditions will not be favorable next year to the extent they were this year, Zemljarić pointed out, although the assessments of many scientific institutions expect a continuity of economic growth and trade.

Considering the situation in the economy and society, the decrease in the rate of development, and an increase in foreign obligations, the FEC considers it necessary in such a situation to considerably change the development orientation of the country and the economic-systemic solutions and to establish the basic tasks of next year's economic policy more completely and resolutely.

#### Technological Progress [subhead]

Radical changes in development and production orientation should more strongly influence a more efficient implementation of tasks and aims next year.

One of the frameworks of the accelerated socioeconomic development during next year and following ones is the country's technological progress and the awareness that science and technological development cannot remain separate from general, particularly economic currents. After several years of work, the Strategy of Technological Development, together with the Program of Measures of Support to the Development of Science and Technology will be submitted to the SFRY assembly soon. The significant stimulating measures built in the draft economic resolution should stimulate the acceleration of our overall technological progress, the narrowing of the technological gap with industrially developed countries, a quicker development of our own technologies, and, particularly, training cadres for the further development of science and technology.

Having recognized the need to develop transportation at a quicker pace than the overall development of the country, and to participate in the European transportation system more, the Draft Resolution supports the priority tasks in this development through many measures. The FEC suggests that as a joint Yugoslav program in the next year we should start the modernization of the Jesenice-Sezana-Gevgelija-Dimitrovgrad railroad line and conclude the construction of the Brotherhood-Unity superhighway.

Important instruments which should secure the realization of an anti-inflationary development process are proposed in the economic policy for the next year. In addition to affirmative and stimulating measures for the revival of the economic growth and exports as well as for more efficient business activities, this also refers to the coordination of goods and monetary flows, measures needed to reduce the current burden of the economy, reducing all forms of expenditure to within the framework of real earned income, etc.

#### Lower Consumption -- It Is a Must [subhead]

Thus, significant changes are, among other things, anticipated in the planning and financing of general and joint consumption. In planning this kind of consumption, the well-known deflator is abandoned and so are the anticipated increase in incomes, consumption, and prices. In the first quarter, the funds for the general and joint consumption at all levels would be kept on the level established for these purposes in the last quarter of this year. In the following quarters in increase in these funds could be 10 percent lower than the normal increase in the income of the social sector.

More efficient stabilization of the monetary-credit policy must also be ensured. The measures in that area will -- without a limit and strictly purposefully -- stimulate exports and agricultural production, as well as support joint development projects based on innovations and scientific and technological development, multi-purpose work, small businesses, and the house building industry. A more consistent control of the total money supply will liquidate the irregular sources of money and income.

Next year, the policy of real interest rates will be pursued. The discount rate of the National Bank of Yugoslavia will be determined quarterly on the basis of the producers' price trends in the previous 6 months increased by one percentage point.

Due to their strategic influence on price movements as a whole, the prices of the economy's infrastructure activities would be formed on the basis of the common elements to be verified by the FEC. Basic agricultural products would remain under direct prices control, but the producers will have to be provided with economic motivation and suitable stimuli. Within the system of the social prices controls, it will be necessary to strengthen the social role of organized consumers all over the country.

DEFENSE SECRETARIAT DENIES CONSCRIPTION RUMORS

LD031248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- We have been asked to publish the following communique from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense:

"Rumors about alleged preparations for the extension of the duration of military service are unfounded. The law on military duties that came into effect 10 December 1985 regulated in a uniform way a 12-month period of military service for all recruits, so guesses and stories about changing it are devoid of any foundation. There are no reasons whatsoever for extending military service or changing the solution set out in the above-mentioned law, nor are there any initiatives whatsoever for this."

MACEDONIAN ORGANS DISCUSS TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD011512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Skopje, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- A meeting was held today at the republican headquarters for territorial defense in Skopje of the members of the Macedonian Presidency, the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the leaders of the republican organs and organizations with the commander of the Macedonian territorial defense, Lieutenant Colonel General Stojan Asprovski and his associates.

They looked at aspects of the military-political situation in the world and the state and direction of territorial defense in the republic. It was stressed, according to reports, that thanks to the unreserved social and material support of self-managing and social structures and the high ideopolitical awareness and motivation of the members of the territorial defense, major results have been achieved in the organization of territorial defense in the SR of Macedonia. This is seen, above all, in the high level of organization, equipment and training and in the ideopolitical unity and moral steadfastness, which have made it possible to achieve a high degree of combat readiness and ability in the ranks of the territorial defense in carrying out the tasks set them.

The territorial defense of the SR of Macedonia, as a constituent part of the united Armed Forces of the SFRY, it was said, is a formidable force capable, with the other factors of the defense and protection mechanism of society, of constantly and efficiently acting against anyone who may attempt to threaten the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socialist self-managing social system of the country.

COURT DENIES REQUEST ON ARTUKOVIC SENTENCE

LD041339 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Federal Court today turned down as unfounded the request of Andrija Artukovic's defense for an extraordinary mitigation of the death penalty. The Zagreb District Court passed the most severe sentence on Artukovic on 14 May this year for criminal deeds against humanity and international law. The sentence was upheld by the Croatian Supreme Court and the Federal Court.

According to the allegations by the defense and a report from the penal rehabilitation center and hospital in Zagreb of 21 October of this year, after the verdict came into force, there was a certain deterioration in the state of health of the convicted Artukovic. According to the doctors, this deterioration is to be expected in someone of his age and in someone in this state of health and situation.

These circumstances and the convicted man's current state of health are, in accordance with the assessment of the Federal Court and in view of the severity of the criminal acts carried out and the high level of Andrija Artukovic's criminal responsibility, not of such nature and importance as to be obvious reason for a more lenient punishment than existed during the announcement of the verdict.

BRIEFS

HASANI CONDOLENCES -- Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of condolences on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to the family of deceased member of the Council of Federation, Pavel Zaucer. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 4 Nov 86 LD]

FINANCIAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- Belgrade 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Economic, financial and banking cooperation, international financial problems, cooperation with international financial institutions, reforms in the banking systems of the two countries, and the possibilities for traditional successful cooperation between the two central banks were the basic topics discussed at the talks between Dusan Vlatkovic, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, and Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank. Matyas Timar is on a visit lasting several days to the Yugoslav National Bank. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 4 Nov 86 LD]

CAR DEAL WITH USSR -- Belgrade, Nov 4 (TANJUG) -- Progress-Autokuca of Belgrade and Autoexport of Moscow have contracted a deal for the exchange of 100 million dollars' worth of vehicles and automobile parts on 1987. The Yugoslav subcontractors include Prva Petoletka of Trstenik, Utva of Pancevo, Pobeda of Tesanj, Tehnik of Kula and Saturnus of Ljubljana. Under the deal, these enterprises will deliver pneumatic and hydraulic braking gear, filters, auto lighting, buffers and other products for the Soviet automobile industry, in exchange for Soviet trucks and passenger vehicles. Progress-Autokuca and Autoexport have been cooperating successfully for 30 years. The value of contracts signed for the 1985-1990 period is planned at 554.5 million dollars, with Yugoslav exports of automobile parts accounting for 363 million dollars and Soviet deliveries of trucks and passenger vehicles for 192.5 million dollars. The Yugoslav-Soviet trade is expected to exceed seven billion dollars this year. [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 86 LD]